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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

British Labor Bans Dictators

Wheat Parley Comes to Terms

U. S. Codes Make No Big Haste

Cuba Undoes Machado Régime

Zionists Ask Aid for Jews

Do Arms Makers Incite War?

ORGANIZED British Labor reaches the momentous decision to oppose all dictatorships, either of the Left or the Right. This policy for 3,500,000 British workers will be announced at the Trades Union annual congress at Brighton Sept. 4. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, will use this platform in an attempt to return to Parliament and to rebuild the shattered British Labor front in politics. Strongly fighting Fascism, Labor at the same time refuses to be swept by Socialism to the extreme Left. The resolution is a counterblast to the breaking up of the trades union movement in Germany by the Hitler Government. But it goes further—Democracy must be saved by routing dictatorships of every kind.

¶ London sees the world wheat conference compose its major differences. The path opens for the limiting of wheat production and control of exports according to the schedule planned. The United States, Argentina, Australia and Canada agree to slash acreages. Twenty-seven consumer nations agree at last on 63.6 cents gold as the price at which they will begin to reduce tariffs and quotas. When the agreements are signed there will begin a restriction program that fascinates by its sheer audacity—In a way, a London conference tells nature just what it may and may not do.

¶ Washington finds closing up the codes as reluctant as molasses in January. Presidential intervention heads off a deadlock between NRA and the bituminous coal industry. Southern Appalachian operators sit down for the first time with United Mine Workers. The perspiring automobile builders stand against any code they believe ties their hands with employees. The retail merchants' code session splits over price-cutting. "No price slashing!" cry big New York firms. "It has made us world famous!" shouts back another—But the Big Stick promises to unite even such opinions.

¶ Cuba nullifies all acts of former President Machado's second term. Over the protest of Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, President de Cespedes, backed by his Cabinet, signs a decree declaring unconstitutional acts of the Machado régime after May 20, 1929. But international obligations stand. Congress is dissolved, new elections called for Feb. 24, 1934. The nullification decree blackens Machado's memory—It finds him a cowering refugee, fearing any plane that swoops down, in Nassau.

¶ The World Zionist Congress at Prague is warned by editorials in Berlin's leading papers not to press a boycott by Jewry against the Reich. Germany's attitude toward its Jews will be immediately affected by any such action. The congress passes resolutions appealing to the League of Nations to protect Jewish rights in Germany, appealing to Britain to open Palestine to German refugees, appealing to the United States to relax immigration laws and take in thousands of Jews—The League is asked to settle 50,000 German Jews outside Palestine.

¶ China is alarmed by Japan's intimation that it may see fit to undertake forceful settlement of long overdue debts. China owes Japan about 400,000,000 yen, or $80,000,000. China's ability to borrow from the United States and its undertaking of large-scale projects in coöperation with the League of Nations moves the Japanese War Office spokesman to say China can and must pay its debts. Otherwise, there may be seizure of ports and railways. Japan may not actually occupy Chinese revenue sources—But it will awe and halt China's reaching out.

¶ Washington notifies the 300,000 young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps that they may reenroll for another six months. Some of the camps will be moved to get away from heavy winter. In a message the President urges any youth who can do so to take a private job; if no job, he is welcome to remain, at modest pay shared with his family. Camp leaders say the new foresters have become proficient—Axes can be left anywhere now without danger of ignorant zeal mutilating the woods.

¶ The Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff hears munitions makers scored for spreading war propaganda to stimulate their business. Speakers charge the major arms manufacturers with often financing the promotion of hostile sentiment between nations. Financial interests are accused of unwarranted steps to induce government interference to protect their private properties. Propaganda the world over is given a bad name—Probably the world never again can have a good war without it.

Developments Under NRA Point to Intent Of Roosevelt Administration to Unionize Traditionally Independent Key Industries

Labor Makes Most of Best Opportunity in Years to Fill Ranks

Rejuvenates A. F. of L.

News from the economic front in industrial centers of eastern United States, where the battle for recovery is being fought under the NRA flag, is to be reported by one of the Washington correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of nine stories, the third of which follows.*

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Penna., Aug. 25—This grim-visaged coal mining city seems a fitting spot for a plain-spoken survey of the relationship of capital and labor under the National Recovery Act. I find no other subject more discussed by employers and employed in the course of gathering first-hand impressions over the country of how this precedent-shattering New Deal is working out.

There can be no doubt that the Roosevelt Administration is now heading straight for the unionization of the big key industries of the United States, which have always been definitely hostile to unionism before.

Employers of labor to whom I talked did not seem aware of this fact, right down to the hearing on the fair competition code for the automobile industry on Aug. 18. To Washington newspaper correspondents, the trend had seemed fairly apparent before that. It was indicated by Mr. Roosevelt's own antecedents. It was indicated by the labor majority given to the National Board of Mediation, over which Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York is chairman.

It was obvious in the dominating position given to such people as Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Mr. Donald Richberg, NRA counsel, formerly adviser for the rail brotherhoods; Mr. Edward A. McGrady, formerly legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, and now Assistant Secretary of Labor. The expressed assumption of every one of them was that the time had come for the big industries to toe the mark, and to deal with organized labor. They all took it for granted that Mr. Roosevelt was behind this view.

But now the fact is on record, seemingly irrevocably, I notice a stiffening attitude on the part of employers with whom I talk. Their bitterness is not being expressed right now, but it is there just the same. I chatted with a big coal operator in Scranton who declared he had nothing to say publicly on the subject, and who then proceeded to excoriate the whole proceeding in an off-the-record outburst.

Just how far this will interfere with heartfelt coöperation with the blue-eagle campaign is hard to say. More will develop as time goes on. The public pressure behind the campaign just now seems likely to prevent any overt rebellion by anti-union capital; and it is a fact, too, that it is just the biggest, most definitely open-shop corporations which will be easiest to police as these compulsory codes are "served" on them.

But that the undercurrent of hostility is deep and intense, nobody can deny. The inevitableness of this development was grasped at the outset by a few employers. Let me set down three important points at the outset.

1. It is the history of nearly all periods of rapidly rising prices that they are filled with labor unrest; so that strikes and wage demands could almost certainly have been predicted at this time in any event.

2. No government has ever yet tried seriously to interfere between supply and demand without having to take the corrollary steps of supervising prices and wages and of dealing with labor. The Australian example is a good case in point.

3. Labor organization in the United States has, up to now, been far behind that in other industrialized countries; and up to six months ago seemed to be almost disappearing, save in "sheltered" trades.

Show Reason for Flare

Taken together, these three points partially indicate why the whole question of capital-labor relationships has now suddenly flared up.

The Government could not carry through the experiment of industrial control unless there was somebody to speak for capital on one

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They Root for NRA

Top, Wide World. Bottom, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Top: Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Bottom: Donald R. Richberg, Chief Counsel, National Recovery Administration.

Employers at First Blind Now Begin to Resent Pressure on Them

Each Side Benefits

Wheat Nations Nearing Pact On Limitation

Agreed on Gold Price to Determine Tariffs of Import Countries

Export Quotas Fixed

Action Coming as Heritage of Work Begun at the World Economic Conference

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—Fields of waving grain and elevators crammed with surplus wheat were brought near an international agreement here today to limit export and production.

The step will be one of the most extensive since the nations months ago began to seek common action to lift the world from its depression. The expected accord will be a heritage of the World Economic Conference. For although that great conference itself did not succeed, crisp discussions here occupying only five days carried to definite conclusion plans for wheat control furthered during the midsummer gathering.

Thirty-one nations at the wheat conference agreed on a gold price for wheat. This does not in any sense peg the price. But it establishes a level—63.6 gold cents a bushel—and importing nations agree to reduce tariffs in proportion as this price increases.

For the present year the nations will limit exports. For the next year the majority will limit production.

Export Quotas Fixed

Exports of wheat for 1933-1934 will be fixed at a total of 560,000,000 bushels for the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Russia and Danubian countries. The Danubian group is to export 50,000,000 bushels. Other nations are to allot the remainder among themselves.

Production for 1935-1936 is to be reduced by 15 per cent by the "Big Four." The Soviets and Danubians are not a party to limitation of production.

Importing nations also will not embark on domestic agricultural programs which would counteract benefits of voluntary reductions in acreage or production of large producing nations.

Alternative Was Chaos

Although officially little has been said of the policy of the United States and the statement that America is prepared to dump wheat under a more diplomatic name, the American attitude has had a profound effect on hastening the wheat decision.

The conference convened with the Big Four and Danubians in virtual agreement. But it was clear that limitation of production could not succeed without the agreement of importing countries not to take advantage of the cut and increase their own outputs.

But as the conference proceeded it became even increasingly clear that the alternative to agreement was complete chaos in the wheat market.

Organized British Labor Rejects Any Approach to Dictatorship Either From Right or Left

Affords Platform on Which Henderson Can Restore Shattered Party Front—Union Congress Keeps Free Hand in Action on New Schemes

By Everard Cotes

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—Organized British labor, as represented by the Trades Union Congress, a body with 3,500,000 members, has reached the politically momentous decision to oppose all dictatorships, whether originating on the Left or Right.

This decision will be announced at the annual congress, Brighton, beginning Sept. 4. The decision cuts right across conflicting movements in the Parliamentary Labor Party. It also provides a platform on which Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is back in home politics from the Disarmament Conference, hopes to restore the now much-shattered British labor front.

The decision takes the form of a resolution to be moved from the chair at the congress. This resolution is assured of overwhelming support as being the unanimous binding of the Trade Union Congress, the elected central body which coördinates all activities of the great mass of British organized workers.

The resolution is primarily a counterblast to the action of the Hitler Government in breaking up the trades union movement in Germany, but it goes further than this.

"The closest possible alliance of British trade union labor and coöperative movements, based on the fundamental principles of freedom and democracy," it says, "is essential to the presentation of a united front to all forms of dictatorship in this country." This means that trade union leaders, as practical men, have decided, while strongly opposing Fascism, not to commit themselves to the already powerfully pressed Socialist alternative of dictatorship of the Left.

Their attitude resembles that which they have adopted as regards war. They recognize the gravity of issues involved, but insist upon maintaining the ability to deal with the problem upon its merits at the time it arises.

Thus, just as they have long refused to make use of direct action—such as the general walkout as in 1926—if Britain should become involved in war, so in like manner they have now decided to maintain a free hand as regards schemes proposed by Sir Stafford Cripps, Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Edward F. Wise, leading Left wing representatives of the Parliamentary Labor Party, who have started a vigorous organization calling itself the

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Work Starts On Tennessee Valley Plant

First Steps in $50,000,000 Project Will Be Model Town at Dam Site

Surveys Under Way

Norris Dam Near Knoxville to Link Muscle Shoals to Southern Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25—Uncle Sam is rolling up his sleeves and stepping into his $50,000,000 industrial workshop that will cover most of the southern states—a vast outdoor laboratory, unlike anything of its kind ever attempted, in which the Government hopes to bring about a balance among agriculture, industry, and reforestation.

Headquarters of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been opened in 106 rooms in the New Sprankle Building in Knoxville.

Preliminary work is already under way, including research by the Tennessee Valley study, with headquarters at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, surveying for highways and railroad lines to Norris Dam site, appraisals of thousands of acres of land which will be bought, and preparations for establishing a permament model town near the dam site. The Government has a landscape architect, Mr. Earl S. Draper, and assistants, working on plans for the model town which it will establish.

The $35,000,000 Norris Dam—named for Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska—will be located 20 miles north of Knoxville, at what was formerly known as the Cove Creek Dam site. The project will be linked with the Muscle Shoals power plants by a $6,000,000 transmission line.

Looking for Town Site

Speed will be an important factor in determining the first town site, announced Mr. Draper. "It will be the place that we can obtain quickest and at the most reasonable price," he said. Between 2000 and 3000 acres will be needed.

The town will in no sense be of the mill village type, with every house cut on the same pattern. Variety will be achieved in two ways: architecture and group spacing. The houses will be designed along the most modern lines, with built-in conveniences. They will be simple in design, economical to live in, and built for permanency.

Business men in La Follette, Caryville, and other communities have been asked to form committees to see that farmers who sell out to the Tennessee Valley Authority are not victimized by sharpers ready to trick them out of the newly-acquired cash. Returning to Knoxville, Mr. Draper pointed to experiences of farmers in the Great Smoky Mountains who sold their holdings to the State Park Commission for Smoky Mountains National Park and subsequently lost everything they had by making ill-advised investments elsewhere. The Tennessee Valley Authority will profit by such experiences.

Not Many Jobs Ready Yet

Tennessee Valley Authority's headquarters in Knoxville is bustling with activity. The change has come almost overnight in what was the quiet, dozing 500 block of Union Avenue. Long lines of men, many in overalls, stood outside headquarters, applying for jobs.

It took time for officials to interview each man and they decided on a different plan. Each applicant was given a card to fill out and bring back. The lines soon melted. But officials have announced that no jobs are to be had yet, as only preliminary work is under way. Dr. M. P. Reeves, director of personnel, has come here from Washington.

Members of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been meeting in Knoxville and Washington. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Ohio, is chairman. Mr. David E. Lilienthal, formerly chairman of the Wisconsin utilities commission, and Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, are the other members.

They have informed President Roosevelt that they hope to start construction soon of the 220-mile transmission line from Muscle Shoals to the site of Norris Dam on Clinch River in Tennessee. The line will supply power in the construction of Norris Dam and later will equalize power between the Norris and Muscle Shoals projects. Surplus power is to be made available to cities and communities which desire to buy it.

To Favor Native Labor

Men who have long lived in the hills around Norris Dam site will be used on that project. Governor Hill McAlister of Tennessee has asked that unemployed miners be given work and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has indorsed the idea. The site is not far from the coal fields of Tennessee and Kentucky. The workers will be given vocational training to equip them to carry on a trade after construction of the dam is completed.

Emphasis will be placed on a balance of industry and agriculture. Government officials believe that the two can be coördinated as in the model industrial town of Kingsport, Tenn., where most of the workers in the big plants live on farms, or as in the Aluminum Company of America model town at Alcoa, Tenn., near Knoxville, where

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Tension Is Eased On Coal But Not On Automobiles

Former Trade Near Accord on Code — Auto Trade Demands Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Personal intervention of President Roosevelt succeeded today not only in breaking a threatening deadlock between the NRA and bituminous coal operators, but also in bringing the first glimmering hopes into the murky coal fields situation, for a peaceful termination of years of strife between labor and capital.

The break, which is believed here to pave the way for a voluntary completion of a code of fair competition for the soft coal industry, thus avoiding the necessity for an arbitrary promulgation of a code by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, came yesterday when it was announced that the southern Appalachian operators had sat at a conference table for the first time in history with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America.

But while the coal situation was clearing up in this unexpected and dramatic fashion, the powerful automobile manufacturing interests showed every evidence of preparing for a last stand against any code of fair competition for their industry which would tie their hands in the treatment of their employees.

Retailers in Split

General Johnson's "clarification" statement of two days ago apparently failed of the desired effect.

Meanwhile, the Administration was left with the necessity of straightening out an almost equally difficult situation in the retail merchants' code. When hearings closed yesterday they were in sharp disagreement over the question of prohibiting price-cutting.

A revised code, put through at the last moment, contained provisions for prohibiting cut-rate sales and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

King Appointed Superintendent Of Boston Police

Crowley's Successor Moved Up From Post of Deputy Superintendent

Deputy-Superintendent Martin H. King is the new superintendent of Boston Police.

His appointment was announced today by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner. He succeeds the late Michael H. Crowley.

The new superintendent is advanced from the grade of deputy superintendent, inspectors' division. He has been on the force 32 years. This is the second promotion he has received this year.

He was advanced from the grade of captain, in charge of Station 2, early in January, to the rank of deputy superintendent. Starting as a patrolman in Station 2 in 1910, he advanced to the grade of lieutenant in 1917, serving in Division 1 in the North End.

In 1919, he became division deputy at West Roxbury. A year later he was shifted to Station 7 in East Boston. In 1925 he was transferred back to the station where he got his start. Three years later he was promoted to a captaincy, commanding Station 6 in South Boston. He went back to Station 2 for the third time in his career in 1930 to take full charge.

He resides at 16 Wade Street, Brighton, with his five sons.

Hawks Plans Nonstop Flight Across Canada

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25 (AP)—After roaring across country 1450 miles from Minneapolis in eight hours and 35 minutes, Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks, speed pilot, rested here last night in preparation for a nonstop speed attempt across Canada.

He will fly to Vancouver, B. C., today, he said, and then take off for Quebec as soon as his machine is "tuned up."

Plan for Austria Alters Economics In Danube Basin

Italy Gains Influence in Agreement Reached in Recent Talks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Aug. 25—A detailed plan for Austrian economic reconstruction, involving the close coöperation of Austria, Hungary and Italy, and considerably extending Italian politico-economic influence over Austria and Hungary was decided upon during the Riccione meeting of Premier Benito Mussolini and Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, it is learned on good authority.

This plan, which will radically change the whole economic situation in the Danubian basin, becomes operative after ratification of the four-power pact which is expected to take place in October.

Meantime, however, Signor Mussolini and Dr. Dollfuss pledge themselves to carry out the plan by signing a document of mutual accord. Agreement on both political and economic clauses constitutes fundamental features.

Plan of Assistance

Economic measures to be taken in favor of Austria follow:

First, Italy is to grant to Austria a free zone in the port of Trieste on the Adriatic on purely nominal yearly payments.

Second, Austria is to develop a mercantile marine which will have its headquarters at Trieste.

Third, Austria agrees to concentrate as much as possible its mercantile trade at Trieste, especially if

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Things Present

Readers who have been missing a familiar name up in the northeast corner of the Editorial page, will be glad to get word from Mr. Abbot today, from Sweden.

Stasia and the Lady With a Duster exchange a few ideas about vacations, on the Home Forum page.

Read "Dressing Up the Salad" and whet a few appetites. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

A Geographical Cross-Word and more Ad-O-Grams await the puzzlers, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following regular features: Book Reviews and Literary News page. Antiques and Interior Decoration page. Progress in Education page, and the World News Map on the Daily Features page.

Collection of Loans to China By Force Indicated in Tokyo

Demand for Payment of 400,000,000 Yen in Default Likely—Japan Demurs at New Nanking Borrowings in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Chinese officials have observed with concern the statement of a Japanese War Office spokesman that the Japanese Government may seek to collect, by force if necessary, defaulted Chinese loans and debts. In its present financial state, the Chinese Government would find it difficult to repay any substantial part of its obligations to Japan.

Principal and interest in default of secured loans to Japan total 55,000,000 yen (yen is about 20 cents). Chinese Government railways owe Japan a total of 77,000,000 yen. Loans to Chinese telegraph and wireless departments total another 57,000,000 yen. Thus the Chinese Government owes Japan approximately 189,000,000 yen, more or less secured.

In addition, there are at least 200,000,000 yen in unsecured loans, advanced to previous Chinese régimes, but unrecognized by the present Government. Japan might, therefore, demand payment of approximately 400,000,000 yen.

Although Chinese governments have failed to repay interest and principal on loans from several European governments and Japan for a decade, no forcible attempt has been made at any time to collect arrears. Foreign diplomats in China constantly have pressed for payment, without much result.

The Japanese War Office spokesman, according to Japanese news agency reports, declared that China cannot be permitted to default on loans indefinitely and that forcible collection may accomplish what diplomatic representation has failed to do. Chinese officials realize that Japan, in its present mood, might

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Church Tax Filing Time Is Extended

THE time for filing returns relating to capital stock taxes which also applies to churches has been extended by the Federal Government from Aug. 31 to Sept. 29, according to information from Washington. The extension is granted as the result of appeals from large corporations with numerous subsidiaries which found they could not complete returns by the earlier date.

Although churches are understood not to be subject to taxation, The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, issued a statement yesterday pointing out to Christian Science Churches and Socities that all churches, whether incorporated or not, should file returns relating to capital stock corporation tax on Form 707 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Section 215, at the same time claiming exemption under Form 717.

Licensing Power to Be Used On Kidnapers of Blue Eagle

When force comes in the door, the Blue Eagle flies out the window.

Mr. Hugh D. Butler, secretary of the District Recovery Board, today sought to correct those tendencies to obtain NRA objectives through "policing," "boycotting" and "force."

He indicated that the program is not to be realized in the military spirit of calling people slackers and sending out white feathers, but by the assumption that people were ready to coöperate to the fullest.

If there are abuses, he said, they probably issue from misunderstanding and will be ultimately ironed out. Coöercion is to be exercised by the Federal Government through its licensing powers not by half-informed groups of laymen taking the issue into their own hands.

This statement is palpably a gesture to labor, which has been criticizing "employer-weighted" NRA machinery. Labor met Mr. Butler's conciliatory announcements today with this challenge: "If there are no ulterior motives, and if harmony is the aim of the NRA leaders, why do they not establish a type of machinery that will beget labor's confidence and avoid even the appearance of unfairness?"

First progress in the routine work was reported today by Mr. James E. McConnell, chairman of the conciliation and adjustment committee of the Boston recovery group, which meets 10 local leather coat manufacturers this afternoon in efforts to adjust the strike of about 300 workers effective since Aug. 7.

Mr. Connell heard the employees' story Thursday and said today he felt confident the situation would be adjusted before night and the workers be back at their benches tomorrow. The strike was over wages. The 10 employers display the Blue Eagle.

Meantime, further plans were perfected to get last-minute instructions for the consumer drive into the hands of the state board.

All six capitals of the New England states will be visited by airplane tomorrow, all within six hours. Final instructions, brought direct from Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at Washington will be delivered to state chairmen for guidance in the big drive for consumer support of the NRA next week.

Meantime agreements continue to pour into New England headquarters of the NRA.

Model Link in Tennessee Valley Project

Top—Courtesy of U. S. Army Air Corps to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Inset—© Bachrach

Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals

Picture, Taken From the Air, Shows How Easy It Is for a Flier to Get Every Last Detail of a Project of This Kind. The Inset Is Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, President of Antioch College, Ohio, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Labor Demands Utilities Accept NRA Conditions

Watt Says Cost of Code Acceptance Should Not Go to Consumer

Public utilities have long enjoyed NRA advantages, now let them assume NRA responsibilities.

This in brief was the code urged on public utilities today by Massachusetts labor and certain attorneys representing consumers groups.

Public utilities, especially gas and electricity, through publicly conferred monopolistic privileges, have maintained their profits throughout the slump according to consumer and labor representatives. But they have not raised wages nor taken on men as compensation for such privileges.

The utilities now should assume these responsibilities with specifications that they must not pass the ensuing additional cost on to the consumers, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, said today.

Already the utilities group have come to the regulatory bodies in New Hampshire and New York and declared that NRA responsibilities would mean higher rates. There is already the likelihood that these regulation commissions will exempt the utilities to avert increased costs to the consumers.

But labor militantly insists that the utilities should be forced under the NRA with the understanding that privileges of raising prices already have been realized.

Mr. Wallace H. Walker, president of the Public Franchise League, illustrated the ability of the utilities to function under such a code. According to him, a certain light and power company in western Massachusetts in 1932 earned a 13 per cent profit on a fair return basis. The cost of the code proposed by the utilities themselves would add but 1 per cent to the total cost, or would reduce the profits only to 12 per cent, he said.

Canadian Pacific Railway

MONTREAL, Aug. 25—Gross traffic receipts of Canadian Pacific Railroad during the week ended Aug. 21 totaled $2,171,000, compared with $2,331,000 in the like 1932 period, a decrease of $160,000.

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NRA Head Writes Out Speeches in Longhand

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 25

IN THESE days of "ghost writers" and typewriters, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is something of an anachronism.

He writes his own speeches and does it in long hand—about six lines to a page in a big, scrawling hand. Then he turns it over to his secretary to be deciphered and typed. The NRA administrator calls upon a variety of sources for material. But, in the end, it is his speech and his own colorful phrasing that reaches his audience.

Tension Is Easier On Code for Coal

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the advertising of such cut rates, a practice which has become the stock in trade of some of the largest retail establishments in the United States. Mr. Percy S. Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co. of New York, a store which advertises its willingness to undersell anyone else, rose in protest against what he termed "price fixing, advertising censorship, and lynch law."

Aligned against Mr. Straus and Macy's methods in this fight was Mr. Benjamin H. Namm who said that he represented in addition to his own store, Arnold Constable, Best & Co., Gimbel's, Lord & Taylor, McCreery's, Saks, Franklin Simon, Stern's, Wanamaker's, and several other of New York's famous department stores.

Condemn Price Cutting

This second group was strong in its denunciation of price-cutting practices, Mr. Namm declaring that "of all the evils in retail advertising, the most serious is that of general underselling claims."

The battle between the two great schools of retailing practices comes within the offices of the NRA and General Johnson will undoubtedly have some troubles as well as laughs out of the situation before he brings Macy's and Arnold Constable under one code roof.

Although the automobile code problem still remained unsolved, there could be no doubt today that the difficulties in the coal situation were rapidly giving way before the new evidence of willingness to cooperate on the part of the southern operators.

Obviously, the open-shop Southrons, who have fought any attempt to unionize their mines from time immemorial, went into the conference with their traditional enemies because something has happened to them which makes them willing for the first time to talk terms with the United Mine Workers and NRA officials.

Auto Industry in Mixup

Whether President Roosevelt's intervention was the one thing which brought them around is a matter of guesswork, since it is not known what steps the President took. However, reports from the southern mine fields that labor organizers are making rapid headway is believed to have been an important influence.

In addition, labor and operators alike are agreed that recent pacifications of strike outbreaks in Pennsylvania coal fields have not remedied a fundamental situation which has become more explosive every day until it now threatens to tie up the entire industry.

It was reported that General Johnson was on the verge of securing a compromise formula which would bring the automobile manufacturers into step with the Administration over the involved open-shop question.

It was accepted as certain that the words "open shop" could not go into the code, but it was believed that the real objective of the manufacturers was not in fundamental conflict with the Recovery Act, and that it may be possible to satisfy their insistence on freedom to "hire or fire" their employees on a merit basis with the law.

If this can be accomplished the automobile code will be ready to go to President Roosevelt for his signature of final approval.

Birmingham to Vote Oct. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An election to determine the attitude of voters in Birmingham on a municipal light plant has been set for Oct. 9. No bond issue is involved, the only question being "yes" or "no" on the issue of whether the city is authorised to go into the power business. A vote on a municipal water plant will be held at the same time.

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FOR EASE of PREPARATION ENERGY VALUE ECONOMY

Imminent Action Against Hoarding Of Gold Expected

Hoover Order Looked For Based on Opinion by Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 25—An executive order aimed at a further curtailing of gold hoarding is expected to be issued by President Roosevelt within the next few days. It will be based on a legal interpretation by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, on what is gold and what is hoarding.

This interpretation is [illegible] before the President and is receiving his careful study. It was discussed by him with Mr. William H. Woodin, the Secretary of the Treasury.

It was estimated in informed quarters that $500,000,000 gold was still outstanding. Bank statements on July 31 showed that $571,849,000 in gold and gold certificates were outside the Treasury and the Reserve Banks, a reduction of $849,052,000 since the President's anti-hoarding order went into effect.

While the attorney-general's interpretation on what is gold and what is hoarding will not, of course, be made public prior to the issuance of the executive order, Mr. Cummings is on record as declaring that willful hoarders of gold who, after final warning, have failed to return their holdings to the Treasury or to the Federal Reserve Banks would be prosecuted. Owing to the long delay in starting prosecutions, however, some persons, it is known, are skeptical that the Government will actually go into the courts. The executive order, when it is issued, is expected to clear up all this. Indications are that it will be signed soon and sent to Washington and that its promulgation will be held up for three or four days, while the Treasury Department is setting up the necessary machinery for carrying it out.

The President also discussed with Mr. Woodin, who, with Mrs. Woodin, was an overnight guest at the summer White House last night, problems relating to Government credit, Government maturities and the public works program called for expenditures aggregating $3,300,000.

Mr. Woodin told the President that the Treasury was adequately prepared to handle the financing of this program, but he stressed the importance of timing the spending so that it would not be necessary for the Government to have to hold large cash balances on hand, incurring huge interest charges for idle money. He assured the President, however, that the money would be ready when needed.

Before Mr. and Mrs. Woodin left here for New York today both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury categorically denied reports that Mr. Woodin would resign. Also they called untrue reports regarding early inflation moves, saying that nothing would be done now in this connection.

The President today signed the rayon weavers' code, drafted under the terms of the National Recovery Act, and sat for the third time for his portrait which Mrs. Emmett Rand, of New York and Salisbury, Conn., is making for the presidential groups of paintings in the White House.

The rayon weavers' code was not, it was stressed, to be confused with that of the rayon manufacturers. The code for the weavers was described as similar to that for the cotton textile industry.

New Jersey Potato Crop Up $500,000 Under Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 25—Application of the practices of the National Recovery Administration's fair practices code has resulted in adding $500,000 to the wealth of the central New Jersey potato industry in the first four weeks of operation, according to a report to the Potato Sales Company, cooperative selling organization of growers and dealers. In addition to this financial gain, the report records a marked decrease in price-cutting practices, which demoralized the industry in other years, and in effective control of digging and loading operations.

Most of the leading dealers and 450 growers have cooperated with the sales company, and the organization sold during the first four weeks of its operation 2700 of 3821 cars of Jersey potatoes moved up to that time. During that same period the total business of the company amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

The price for each day is set by a committee of growers, and the cooperating dealers now quote that one price to the trade, instead of following practices of former years when attempts were made to make sales through price cutting. Only a majority vote of the grower members of the quotation committee can change the quoted price. This arrangement gives the growers the deciding voice in setting the price—something they have requested for many years.

NRA Gives Them More Daylight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typical Scene in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine

NRA Intent Under New Deal Points to Spread of Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

side, and somebody to speak for labor on the other. To paraphrase a remark of a famous Frenchman, if a trade union had not existed, it would have been necessary to invent one.

The effect of this truism is not diminished by the fact that basic American industries have been bitterly antiunion from the very first. Steel, coal, textile, oil, automobile, rubber—it is all the same. Representatives of these groups came to code-compiling Washington, some snarlingly set against dealing with any but company unions; some set against dealing with collective labor at all.

Apparently foreseeing the inevitable, the United States Steel-owned H. C. Frick Coke Company of this State hurried to set up company unions throughout its mines and plants, nominating representatives for whom its employees could vote. This precipitated a strike which required Presidential intervention to stop.

It is not quite certain whether President Roosevelt—so frequently an opportunist—foresaw the logic of this next step. The statement of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, indicate almost certainly that he did not. Yet the compulsion of making the corporations deal with organized labor was written in black and white when the National Recovery Act was passed.

It Is in the Bond

Here again is something that seems to come as a surprise to big industrialists. The Recovery Act, passed overwhelmingly by Congress, specifically says that workers "shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization, or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

This phrase, I say, stands in the law, and neither President Roosevelt, nor General Johnson, could alter it if he would. Perhaps the public at large needs to be reminded of the fact occasionally. The Recovery Act was written and passed by the American Congress and despite the extensive and extraordinary powers granted to Mr. Roosevelt, he is proceeding, in everything he does, by perfectly authentic, if loose, legislative sanctions. That is one essential difference between the American experiment, and superficially similar experiments in Italy, Germany and Russia.

All of the foregoing, while it explains what is going on, does not reduce the force of the thunder now shaking the halls of antiunion mines and factories. It is one of those reverberations whose force cannot be measured in the first weeks of concussion.

As to Company Unions

The secretary of a local chamber of commerce asked me in angry sincerity why I supposed Mr. Roosevelt had not accepted the scheme of company unions. The answer is, I suppose, that the philosophy of the Recovery Act finds two faults with the company union. In the first place, no worker can truly represent the interests of labor before an employer if he himself is dependent on that employer for his livelihood. In the second place, employers are being organized on a national basis under the new codes, so why should not labor be given the same right?

As a practical matter, anyway, it would be impossible for employees of a single firm to work out questions of hours and wages when the affairs of a whole competitive industry are really involved. And so, like it or not, the re-emergence of national unions has seemed a necessary concomitant of the New Deal.

All of the foregoing is merely a rather lengthy introduction to the plain, pragmatic fact that unionization, accompanied by and feeding upon labor unrest, is going on today all over the United States. Congress wrote the unions a blank check, and now they are simply cashing it.

The only comparable development was in the boom days of the World War, when the Wilson Administration was willing to purchase industrial peace at any cost. In 1918 the A. F. of L. had also about 2,800,000 members. By 1920 it had 5,000,000.

Six months ago the A. F. of L. membership had sunk lower than it was even in 1916. It had been going down hill for years. But now—suddenly—all is changed again. A sheaf of reports tell the story.

How A. F. of L. Has Gained

For one thing, the A. F. of L. has issued twice as many charters in the past six weeks as in the entire boom year of 1929. The number is 185. A 10-weeks intensive campaign by Mr. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers leads him to the statement that he has got back some 300,000 erstwhile unorganized coal miners into his organization; which, interpreted, means that he is back where he was before the ill-fated Jacksonville agreement.

With a new aggression, organized labor is moving into hitherto non-union territory. There are reports of "undercover" units, in the Akron rubber factories, the Youngstown and Cleveland steel districts, the Detroit motor plants. All this is in anticipation of the collective bargaining agreements in the respective codes.

Furthermore, the Federal Labor Arbitration Board has stepped into the picture, and, if its settlement of the Berkshire Hosiery Mills' strike at Reading, Penna., is any criterion, antiunion employers have little to expect from this Rooseveltian board.

Employers at Reading were forced to agree to a settlement which, by a face-saving device, did not actually mention the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, but which, to all practical purposes, gave them control of the situation. The needle workers' strike in New York has just won union recognition. And so it goes.

These are some of the plain facts of the situation, however, one may feel, as to the merits of unionization. As to that, there always will be divided opinion. The rapacity of the building trade unions is frequently cited, and the sad fact that union leaders in the past have more than once sold out their gullible followers.

Much Said on Both Sides

On the other hand, the presence of sweatshops in textile trades, the almost feudal vassalage of miners in coal-company villages, long hours in the steel trade, the exploitation of child labor—all indicate the need for greater strength and bargaining power on labor's part in America. Although it can be mentioned only briefly in passing, a word must be said, too, of the need for higher wages for workers if American purchasing power is to be kept abreast of production: only by powerful organization, it is contended, can labor get the sort of share it needs in the national income to buy up the products of the factories.

So much, then, for the relationship of capital and labor under the New Deal. It is impossible to tell the whole story in brief. If labor gets something out of NRA, so does capital—the right to organize, freedom from antitrust prosecution, freedom from cutthroat competition.

What the result of this new match between capital and labor will be, no eye can foresee. All marital bonds are apt to have their vicissitudes. Mr. Capital is about to unite with Miss Labor. It cannot be denied that the reluctance of the groom is only equaled by the eagerness of the bride. Judging by the looks of General Johnson and President Roosevelt in the background, it is a shotgun affair, too.

Well, well, we must all hope for the best! They do say that some of the happiest unions occasionally spring from such inauspicious beginnings.

Federal Dry Force Is Further Reduced With Others to Go

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — The federal prohibition field service has been reduced from 2200 to 1080 men, according to an announcement made last night by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

Arrangements, he said, have been made for the elimination of 13 administrative districts and 132 field officers. Scores of administrators and district deputy administrators have been discharged or demoted. Orders have gone out to "get the big conspirators."

It is stated that the new force will not be under the protection of civil service laws. This protection was removed. Mr. Cummings said, because it did not apply to the division of investigation at the Department of Justice with which the prohibition division was merged months ago. Civil service restrictions were declared to have hampered men who had to be called from bed and stand ready for duty.

Asked if the removal of civil service meant that agents may be later displaced for political appointments or for other reasons, Mr. Cummings declared that it made possible the removal of any man not doing a good job. Reduction in the prohibition personnel is the result of drastic cuts in congressional appropriations to carry on the work.

Libby-Owens-Ford Glass

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25—Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. has filed papers to register 120,000 shares of stock with the state division of securities. The issue is for cumulative stock participating and is to be sold on the following basis: 84,070 shares at $24.25 a share, 11,000 shares at $13.25 a share and 24,930 shares at $9.25 a share.

Lithuania Voids Church Compact In Memel Area

Note Handed to Head of Evangelical Churches in Old Prussia

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 25—The agreement concluded in 1925 between Lithuania and the Council of Evangelical Churches of the old Prussian Union regarding treatment of the Evangelical Churches in the Memel area of Lithuania was pronounced invalid yesterday in an official note handed to the president of the Church Union here.

Among the reasons given for this action it was declared that the 1925 agreement was concluded with the Evangelical Church as formerly constituted, and that any such agreement is now invalid because of the new constitution of the Prussian Church adopted July 11 last. Berlin ecclesiastical circles are reported as protesting this as a one-sided breaking of a treaty and that they intend to do all they can to protect their rights in Memel.

The issue between Lithuania and the Memel Evangelical Church is not so much the question of the treatment of this body in other German States, as whether the German Evangelical Church in Memel shall continue closely linked with the main body in Prussia or go directly under Lithuanian jurisdiction.

Before 1925 confusion existed as to the whole Memel ecclesiastical constitution; then came the arrangement which guaranteed ecclesiastical connection with Prussia. Now it appears as if Lithuania wishes to make an important alteration in this position due, it is thought, to the new situation caused in Germany by the National Socialist influence in the Evangelical Churches.

The Brandenburg Provincial Synod of Evangelical Churches, the most important representative body of the religious church community within the old Prussian state church, yesterday passed a resolution to be forwarded to the General Synod of the Reich's Evangelical Church that pastors, church officials and employees should in future be subject to the racial decree as applied to state employees, namely, they must be Aryan to the second generation. The group within the church known as "the Gospel and Church group" unsuccessfully opposed this motion and it carried by 132 to 48 votes.

Government Scans Cotton Textile Rise For Profiteering

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has taken steps to determine whether there was pyramiding and profiteering behind the recent rise in cotton textile prices, which in some cases has been as high as 50 per cent.

A public hearing to which representatives of the textile industry will be asked has been set for Sept. 7, according to Mr. George N. Peek, administrator. At that time data will be obtained to determine what proportion of the increased prices is attributable to the processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound on raw cotton which textile manufacturers have been contending has so added to the costs of production as to cause a severe decline in public consumption.

The adjustment administration will ask the manufacturers to explain why mill consumption of cotton in June and July was the highest level in history. An attempt will be made to ascertain to what extent the present declining tendency is the natural reaction from the recent peak. "We would like to know the factors that have caused this additional 50 per cent price increase on some of the products," the administrator declared.

Studies in the Department of Agriculture indicate that a very small proportion of the total cost of a finished product is represented by the increase due to the processing tax.

NRA Plan Backed By Veterans of '98

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt's NRA program has the indorsement of the men who fought in the Spanish American War, but the veterans disapprove of his National Economy Act.

In the closing hours of the annual national encampment yesterday the United Spanish War Veterans resolved the economy act should be repealed and veterans' benefits restored.

They were told by the new commander-in-chief, W. H. Armstrong, of Racine, Wis., that it was up to them to convince the people of the justice of their cause in asking for increased government compensation. The new senior vice commander-in-chief, Judge Leon McCord, Montgomery, Ala., followed up with the statement the veterans were not "pension-grabbers."

San Antonio, Texas, won the 1935 convention, that for 1934 having gone to Pittsburgh at last year's encampment.

Washington Gets Blame for Laxity On Bank Openings

Insistence on Liquidity Instead of Solvency Called a Mistake

DETROIT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan, declared before the one-man bank grand jury today that "the one great mistake of the Federal Government" in its bank-opening policy following the national bank holiday was its "insistence on liquidity instead of solvency."

Testifying as to his knowledge of Washington events preceding the famous Michigan banking holiday before the jury investigating the closing of two local national banks, the junior Michigan Senator declared the Government had "forced appraisals to be made on the wrecked values of an utterly depressed market.

"The whole emphasis of the Government's policy was on liquidity," he said. "That spelled doom for thousands of banks. And, in the end, a 100 per cent liquid bank is only a warehouse for money—it is not a bank. It cannot function as a bank."

In sharp contrast to the fiery denunciations that came yesterday from the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin, crusading priest and banking critic who gave two days of testimony, Senator Vandenberg, in a quiet voice, said "the very end which the Government sought was defeated by its insistence on liquidity."

He related a conference at the White House on Feb. 9—five days before the Michigan holiday—concerning knowledge that the Union Guardian Trust Company of Detroit was seeking a $65,000,000 loan. President Hoover, he said, was "greatly disturbed" over the Detroit situation, and "felt it was necessary to put out the potential Detroit conflagration in order to prevent a forest fire." The loan to the trust company however, could not be granted, he said, because figures submitted by the R. F. C. indicated the institution was insolvent.

The Senator said that in a study of the nation's banking situation on March 29 he found the Seventh Federal Reserve District, centering in Chicago and including Detroit, was "suffering much worse" than any of the other 11 districts.

On that date, he said, there were 1307 closed banks in the United States containing $2,715,000,000, and of this enormous sum, approximately one-third — or $932,000,000 — was in the Seventh District.

In a survey on May 9, he said there 1210 closed banks in the country, containing $2,600,000,000 in frozen deposits, of which more than one-third—$939,000,000—was in the Seventh District.

Federal officials investigating the closing of two national banks here today declined to make any comment on statements of the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin, crusading priest, who yesterday named Mr. E. D. Stair, publisher of the Detroit Free Press and former president of the Detroit Bankers Company, holding company for the First National Bank; Mr. Wilson W. Mills, former chairman of the First National, and Mr. Peter J. Monaghan, a director of the holding company, as likely to be indicated.

Mr. Stair said today:

"These accusations are without basis—seized from clear air. As for my own connection with the Detroit Bankers Company, I accepted the title with the greatest reluctance and then only as an honorary position. What services I gave were given freely. I did sit in at the meetings and I never saw any evidence, at any time, of trickery or wrongdoing."

Mr. Monaghan said: "If I decide later that any answer is necessary to the testimony of yesterday, I will request permission to be heard by the grand jury."

Mr. Mills was absent on a fishing trip and did not comment on the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's statement of yesterday.

Germany Withdraws Tax On Students in Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 25—The German Government, according to the official National Socialist Students' Organization, has withdrawn the 1000 marks tax imposed upon Germans going to Austria as applied to German students wishing to study in Austrian universities during the coming academic year.

Among the reasons given for abandoning the visa tax are encouragement of cultural and moral coöperation among German races, as well as recognition of the Austrian Minister of Education's decree limiting the number of foreigners allowed to study in an Austrian university as "directed against the continuously growing Jewish invasion of Austrian institutions of higher learning."

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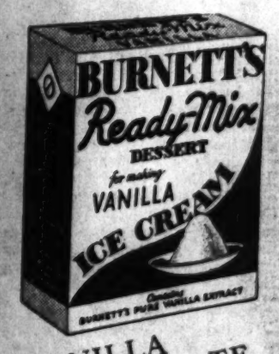

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Work Starts On Tennessee Valley Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

the population has employment in the plants, but is provided with plenty of land for supervised gardening.

Something of this was explained to thousands of farmers who came to Knoxville for their annual East Tennessee Farmers' Convention. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan explained that one of the main reasons why the Tennessee Valley was chosen for the great social and industrial experiment now under way is that its people have never fallen into the clutches of the mass production system.

Where Persons are Persons

Commenting on the fact that, "persons are still persons" in the Tennessee Valley, Dr. Morgan said: "If you tried to put through a program of this sort in the Detroit area or in the Mohawk Valley, for instance, chances of success would be much less. There the habits of mass production are so fixed upon the people that they would be difficult to overcome."

Cooperating with the Tennessee Valley Authority in research work is the Tennessee Valley Study, under the Social Science Research Council. It has organized the research facilities of colleges in the Tennessee Valley. Prof. T. J. Woofter, on a leave of absence from the University of North Carolina, is in charge of the headquarters at the University of Tennessee here. Dr. Philip Hamer, head of the University of Tennessee history department, is associate director.

The research work includes: Investigation of charities and welfare in isolated communities; study of social psychology in the valley; study of general problems of local government; study of special problems of local governments in Campbell and Union counties; study of standard of living in the valley.

Tennessee Project To Determine Merit In Federal Operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The giant governmental power development in the Tennessee Valley is to serve as yardstick to measure the efficiency and reasonableness of publicly owned electrical plants in this country, compared to those which are privately owned.

A development policy in which public interest is the determining factor was announced today by the Tennessee Valley Authority, coincident with the driving of the first stake in the transmission line to connect Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals with the site of Norris Dam at Cove Creek.

"The most important considerations," members of the Authority said in announcing the Government's policy, "are the furthering of the public interest in making power available at the lowest rate consistent with sound financial policy, and the accomplishment of the social objectives which the low cost power makes possible."

The Authority, it was added, "cannot decline to take action solely upon the ground that to do so would injure a privately owned utility." Where private and public interest conflict, the public interest must prevail, it was decreed.

The Government intends to start its power program in three definite regions before going outside. These include (1) the region immediately adjacent to the route of the transmission line begun yesterday between Muscle Shoals and the site of Norris Dam; (2) the region adjacent to Muscle Shoals, including northern Alabama and northeastern Mississippi, and (3) the region adjacent to Norris Dam, the new source of power to be constructed on the Clinch River in northeast Tennessee.

Later, it is contemplated to include the drainage area of the Tennessee River in Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, and that part of Tennessee which lies east of the west margin of the Tennessee drainage area.

Although special consideration will be given to rural electrification to give cheap power to the 1,300,000 people in the valley region who live in the country or small towns, several cities of substantial size will be included in the development to make the area a workable one and a fair measure of public ownership. Ultimately at least one city of more than 250,000 such as Birmingham, Memphis, Atlanta or Louisville will probably be included.

More than 50 cities and towns in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee have applied for power from the publicly owned facilities.

States Aid Wild Life In Tennessee Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A definite program for the conservation and development of the wild life and recreational resources in the Tennessee Valley to help provide "a balanced, orderly method of life," has been prepared by Mr. A. C. Heyward of Columbia, regional director of the American Game Association, and forwarded to Mr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in Washington, with indorsements of the game departments of 11 states and of eight other organizations.

Mr. Heyward urged that the program be incorporated in the original plans for the valley development, and specifically recommended the appointment of a wild life and recreational administrator to "work out a definite, well-planned progressive wild life" program for the area. In this connection, he said:

"The citizens of the territory, due to shorter work hours under the National Recovery Act, will have more leisure in which to seek healthful, character-building outdoor exercises. Such exercise and enjoyment are essential to a well-balanced and ordered life."

Wilberforce Chair For Hull's College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, Eng.—To mark the centenary of William Wilberforce, emancipator of slaves, it is proposed to endow a Wilberforce chair of history at the University College of Hull, a Wilberforce lecture to be delivered annually at Hull and a scholarship at the Hull Grammar School and one at Pocklington School, which he attended as a boy.

The cost of endowing the chair and oration will be £25,000.

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Cannon Merchants Have Felt Slump in Luxury of Arming

War Propaganda Spread by Munitions Men Hit at Banff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 25—Munitions makers were under fire at the Institute of Pacific Relations here yesterday, and some of them were held responsible for spreading war propaganda with a view to stimulating their business.

Criticism of the international armament interests was voiced during a round table discussion presided over by Dr. Margery Fry, the only woman who has so far taken charge of an I. P. R. conference.

It was claimed that manufacturers of armaments sometimes found it to their interest to encourage warfare and that they often financed the promotion of hostile sentiment. Financial interests generally were also accused of taking unwarranted steps to bring about interference between one nation and another in order to protect their properties.

Control of propaganda in the Far East was dealt with during the day's session. Japanese delegates explained their Government's activity to curb so-called "dangerous thought," and Chinese told of their campaign to combat the Communist propaganda aimed, they claimed, at the fomentation of armed rebellion. Canadian delegates described the legal provisions of the Canadian criminal code which forbids seditious utterance and provides heavy penalties for advocates of violence and the overthrow of established institutions.

Propaganda Attacked

Crudity of Russian propaganda was commented on by Mr. Paul Scharrenburg, head of the California Federation of Labor, who said that if the Soviet really had devised a superior social system its demonstration would be sufficient without the circulation of a mass of misleading misinformation. Other American delegates supported the United States Government's activity in the suppression of Soviet propaganda and expressed fear lest extravagant Soviet claims should find a foothold in areas of China and Japan now suffering from unrest.

Radio as a propaganda force was discussed and both Japanese and Chinese delegates discounted the harm done by this agency in their own countries because of the fact that comparatively few stations were able to pick up Russian wavelengths. There seemed to be general agreement that the Far East is not subjected to propaganda any more than the western countries, although in some cases its spread has brought more spectacular results.

A more liberal censorship now prevails in Russia, according to delegates who had recently made a survey of conditions there. They admitted that Russian newspapers are strongly in support of the state authority, although violent criticisms of Stalin are occasionally published. News sent out of Russia is still closely scrutinized and unfavorable material often deleted, it was reported.

Yellow Press Denounced

Sensationalism and jingoism in the handling of international news by some metropolitan newspapers were scored by several delegates, who made a plea for moderation and common sense and zealous seeking of the truth. Japanese and Chinese representatives reported a general improvement in their vernacular newspapers, thanks largely to reduction in cable tolls.

Effect of the National Recovery Act upon world trade was again discussed and British delegates, led by Prof. T. E. Gregory, expressed the view that the American dollar would probably undergo further depreciation. Holding of a world currency conference some time next year was advocated as a means of achieving stability.

League Says Arms Trade Fell off Despite War in Far East

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The most authoritative answers obtainable to two burning questions of the day are to be found in new compilations of figures just made public, after a survey of 64 countries, by the League of Nations Secretariat.

The questions are: (1) What countries are increasing, and what countries are reducing, their armaments today? and (2) What countries are exporting the most arms and ammunition, and to what destinations?

On the first of these questions, the armaments yearbook for 1933, just out, reveals a notable diminution in military expenditure by Great Britain, a 60 per cent increase in this type of expenditure by Japan, considerable increases in naval tonnage by France, Italy and Germany, and a sharp rise in French military effectives.

Japan Buys Arms

Outstanding features of the arms traffic as revealed in the Statistical Yearbook of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition for 1933, just released, are a 200 per cent rise in French exports of war materials, a smaller but nevertheless significant increase in British exports, a sevenfold increase in Japanese imports of arms and ammunition, and large importations into China.

In spite of "profitable" wars in the Far East and South America, however, the cannon merchants, like the dealers in more reputable merchandise, have felt the slump in world trade. It is evident from numerous tables of statistics in the Statistical Yearbook that armaments come to some extent under the luxury heading.

The trade as a whole fell off considerably after the "boom" years, and has been generally declining since 1930. World expenditure for national defense, after reaching a post-war height of $4,101,000,000 in 1930, fell off to a mere $3,973,000,000 in the following year.

Categories Revised

The statistics contained in the Armaments Year-Book, which are all compiled from official sources, make possible a clear comparison between the respective armaments of the great powers and show the tendency to increase or decrease military forces in different categories.

The latest figures for the United States Air Force show a total of 2367 airplanes and six dirigibles, as compared with 1752 planes and five dirigibles shown in the preceding report. The number of planes has risen by 615, and the total horsepower of planes from 1,028,745 to 1,325,175.

Total tonnage of the United States Navy (in service and building) has been reduced from 1,144,110 in November, 1931, to 1,078,330 in February, 1933, but the present agitation for increased building gives rise to some doubt whether even this slight diminution can be continued. The principal reduction has been in the destroyer class, where the number of units was cut from 267 to 230, with a resulting drop of nearly 42,000 tons.

Military expenditure in the United States reached its peak, for recent years, in 1931-32, with a total of $702,200,000. The United States has had a larger military budget for each year during the "depression" than it had in 1928-29. Estimates for 1932-33 and 1933-34 showed a possible reduction in expenditure.

Naval figures for Great Britain show a decline in total tonnage between 1931 and February, 1933, from 1,250,247 to 1,138,730. Military expenditure in the United Kingdom has steadily declined from £99,900,000 in 1928-29 to £92,400,000 in 1931-32. Estimates from 1932-33 show a further reduction to £88,900,000.

Japan's Costs Rise

Japanese naval figures indicate a slight decline in total tonnage between 1930 and 1932, from 850,328 to 842,342, including numerous units under construction. But military expenditure rose from 407,100,000 yen in 1931-32 to 659,200,000 yen in 1932-33. No figures for Japanese aircraft later than 1931 are available, but statistics for that year reveal a total of 1939 aircraft, including 300 planes then authorized or under construction.

A distinctive feature of Japan's report to the League is the statement that "Japan is almost self-supporting as regards war materials," a statement which appears to be somewhat in conflict with figures printed in the Statistical Year-Book of Trade in Arms and Ammunition, which show an enormous increase in imports of war materials into Japan.

France's total military effectives for 1932 are given as 593,040, of whom 381,203 are in the home country. This is an increase over 1931, when the total stood at 565,716, but it is still below the figures for 1928 and 1929. French military expenditure increased steadily from 9,389,800,000 francs in 1928 to 12,021,800,000 in 1931. Estimates for 1933 show a slight decrease.

French naval tonnage has increased from 628,603 in 1931 to 668,925 in 1933. The principal items in this rise are a new battleship of 26,500 tons and an aircraft tender of 10,000 tons. Aircraft figures for 1931 show a total of 2375 machines and 3 dirigibles.

Italian air figures for 1931 indicate a total of 1507 planes. Naval tonnage has increased from 404,005 in 1931 to 431,875 in 1933. Italy's military expenditure remains fairly stable, at about 5,000,000,000 lire annually.

"Pocket" Ships

The Italian land army in December, 1932, numbered 494,936 effectives, of whom 465,047 were stationed in Italy. The volunteer militia for national security at the end of 1932 comprised effectives numbering 397,956.

Germany's program of "pocket battleship" construction has had its effect on the country's naval tonnage. The tonnage increased from 125,780 in 1931 to 156,810 in 1932.

Apart from the light which is thrown on the present status of armaments by the Armaments Yearbook, a clearer idea of the volume and direction of the international arms traffic is provided by the Statistical Yearbook on Trade in Arms and Ammunition. Great Britain still leads the world as an exporter of war materials, shipping 39.3 per cent of the world's export of arms and 37.3 per cent of ammunition exports. The value of arms and ammunition exported from Great Britain rose from £2,947,900 in 1931 to £3,293,935 in 1932.

French exports of arms and ammunition took a big jump in 1932, and reached a total value of 238,892,000 francs as contrasted with only 69,637,000 francs in 1931. In 1930, 41.5 per cent of France's exports went to Poland.

Arms Decline in Value

World exports of arms declined in value from $29,941,500 in 1929 to $16,050,500 in 1931. This would appear to be due to the general economic situation, and to indicate that nations can to a large extent do without the luxury of imported armaments when they are "hard up."

Exports of ammunitions showed a similar decline, from $36,944,600 in 1928 to $18,931,300 in 1931.

Second to Great Britain as an exporter of ammunition (in 1931) came the United States, with 17.1 per cent of the world total. Third was Sweden, with 15.3 per cent. As an exporter of arms, Czechoslovakia ranked second to Great Britain, with 20 per cent of the world total. Italy was third, with 11 per cent.

Japan increased its imports of arms and ammunition from 1,590,000 yen in 1931 to 10,536,357 yen in 1932. In 1931, 74.2 per cent of Japan's imported arms and 60.3 per cent of its imported ammunition was of British origin.

Total world imports of arms declined from $17,483,200 in 1928 to $12,886,300 in 1931, and of ammunitions from $42,220,900 in 1930 to $23,884,100 in 1931. China was in 1931 the largest importer of ammunition, taking 17.1 per cent of the world total.

The statistics contained in these League of Nations publications provide the most authoritative data for comparing the military establishments and the arms traffic of the nations. In some matters of detail they may not be entirely reliable as a basis of comparison, due to different methods of calculation in different countries, but the general conclusions which can be drawn from their outstanding features provide a valid foundation for the continuing campaign on behalf of disarmament.

Virginia to Vote

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Virginia Senate yesterday passed the Staples-Eggleston bill providing a referendum on state prohibition Oct. 3. The vote was 8 to 0.

Manchuria Shows Immigration Gain Since 'Incident'

Census Discloses Two-Year Increase of 130,000 Japanese and Koreans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A remarkable increase in the Japanese and Korean population of Manchuria during the two years since the "Manchurian incident" is shown in the investigation made by the Kwantung Army Headquarters.

A census of the 30 principal cities in Manchuria reveals Japanese increased by 41,631 and Koreans by 44,398 during this period. Including the small towns in the railway zones and the interior, it is estimated the Japanese and Korean population has increased by more than 130,000. This is equal to the total increase during the 10-year period preceding the Manchurian imbroglio.

Hsinking (Changchun), the new capital, where there is a building boom, is the most popular city for Japanese immigrants. Its Japanese population in the South Manchuria Railway zone and the Chinese town, during the period under review, jumped from 10,328 to 20,983, while the Koreans increased from 1405 to 3804. The total increase is 13,054. Prior to the incident there was not a single Japanese living outside the railway area. Today there are 2402 Japanese living there.

Mukden runs a close second to Hsinking with an increase of 12,571. The Japanese population today numbers 31,804 as compared with 23,045 prior to the incident, a growth of 8559, and the Korean 8136, as compared with 4124 two years ago. The total increase is 12,571.

Harbin is next in the list with an increase of 10,050. Of this number, however, only 2188 are Japanese and the remainder, 7867, are Koreans. Fushun is fourth with a gain of 7466, of which 4332 are Japanese and 3134 Koreans.

Kuanchengtzu, which was formally almost entirely a Russian community, today has 2595 Japanese and 2229 Koreans. The total Korean and Japanese population prior to the incident was only 246.

Every city has gained with the exception of two, which are Tunghua, where the Japanese population fell from 367 to 76, although the Koreans increased by 1026, and Huanjen.

Czech Officers Sentenced For Brno Barracks Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Sentences of imprisonment have after long trial been imposed upon the chief members of the Fascist group which attempted last January to seize the Brno barracks. Kobsinek, an ex-officer, and leader of the attack, has been condemned to six years' imprisonment. Geidl gets six months.

Terms of imprisonment have also been imposed upon 45 others who took part in the undertaking. General Gajda and other officers who were charged with complicity have been acquitted.

Philatelists Get Up Early To Enter 'Stamp-ede' for Issue

Line Two Blocks Long in Chicago Flourish Bills to Buy Special World's Fair Stamp

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—Stamp collectors staged a stamp stampede here this morning at the Medinah Michigan Club, climbing out of bed at the dawn of day to beat each other to the stamp window to buy the special world's fair stamps printed for their benefit by the Post Office Department.

Many of them waiting since midnight, they stood in a line two blocks long down Michigan Avenue to exchange crisp dollar bills for sheets of 25 three-cent and 25 one-cent Century of Progress stamps.

Adjoining the convention headquarters of the American Philatelic Society special presses set up for the purpose printed the stamps in neat little sheets without perforations as well as without glue, although they are good for postage if anybody wants to squander them that way. Of course some of the collectors wanted the stamps cancelled anyway, so they were going to paste them on special covers for the purpose, to be mailed from the special post office set up near the convention hall.

At 8 o'clock this morning, a small ceremony was held on the tenth floor of the Medinah Michigan Club, when the first sheet of stamps, after being duly photographed, was dispatched to President Roosevelt.

Rare Stamps Guarded

Due to the value of the rare stamp collection—$1,500,000—which reposed in the exhibition hall, extreme precautions had been taken to prevent disorder, and no one was to be allowed in until after the ceremony. But small boys, and some big ones too, could be found hiding away in dark corners of adjoining floors awaiting a chance to beat the line, when it came upstairs. How long it would take for everyone to get waited on no one knew.

At the annual stamp auction held in connection with the convention it looked like good times were back again for certain to see upward of $6000 worth of real money exchanged for rare postage stamps. A sale as large as this, it was said, is good for good times, and especially good at a time like this when people are just beginning to spend again.

Among the high lights of the sale was the price of $300 paid for a pair of unused 10-cent stamps of the year 1847. An 1872 revenue stamp, with inverted center, brought $186 and a 1901 Pan American 1-cent stamp, with inverted center, brought $102. These were all low prices compared with those of earlier sales, but in line with the present market, it was said.

Martin Heads Society

Continuation of the society's campaign to obtain liberalization of present restrictions on reproduction of stamps was approved by the convention, with a view to obtaining the necessary legislation in the next session of Congress. The press of emergency business in the last Congress sidetracked the issue.

The Philatelists elected Mr. Roscoe B. Martin of New York City to head the society as successor to Dr. Clarence W. Hennan of Chicago. Mrs. Carter Glass Jr., Mr. Milne Moses and Mr. John Haley, all of Lynchburg, Va., were chosen vice-presidents.

Byrd's Supply Ship On Way to Boston

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The Pacific Fir, which is to be Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's supply ship on his forthcoming antarctic expedition, is on its way to Boston from Staten Island today to be scraped and painted.

Admiral Byrd is not yet ready to divulge the exact date he expects to start on the expedition, he said in an interview here yesterday. Reports were, however, that the start would be made within two months.

A special Curtiss Condor airplane is being built in St. Louis for the expedition. It has a cruising speed of 155 miles an hour, space for 15 passengers and a crew of three, and will be equipped with special ski gear for landing on snow.

Admiral Byrd said he was not ready to make public the names of all the 70 men who will go with him on the expedition. Among them, however, will be Comdr. George O. Noville, who flew the Atlantic with him and was a member of the expedition for the north pole flight; Mr. Harold I. June, who flew with him over the south pole, and Mr. Paul A. Siple, Eagle Scout, who was a member of the base party at Little America on Admiral Byrd's last antarctic expedition.

Lindberghs Pause In Shetland Islands

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, Aug. 25 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh decided today to remain in the Shetlands until tomorrow. With his wife he arrived yesterday from the Faroe Islands, completing another leg of their air-mapping flight across the north Atlantic.

The plane in which they have been surveying north Atlantic air lanes was refueled and ready today for their next hop, for an unannounced destination.

They have been granted permission by the British Air Minister to fly to Scotland and England.

At Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, between the Shetlands and the north coast of Scotland, preparations have been made for receiving the Lindberghs, although no assurance has been received that they will go there.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Loss

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. reports for the June quarter net loss of $1,233,538, after taxes, depreciation, depletion, abandoned and surrendered leaseholds, inventory adjustments, etc., compared with net loss of $1,469,928 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $303,844 or 16 cents a share on 1,857,912 no-par shares of common in the June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $2,703,466, compared with net loss of $731,894 a year before.

THE MOST AMAZING SALE OF FINEST MEN'S WEAR EVER ATTEMPTED BEFORE

8 FAMOUS LANGROCK COLLEGE SHOPS PRESENT THIS GIGANTIC GROUPING OF UNBELIEVABLE VALUES

Many thousands of dollars worth of Apparel from Yale, Princeton, Brown, Williams, Andover, Exeter and New York City as well as our own store will be put on sale beginning tomorrow. In our 37 years' business experience we've never before been in a position to save our patrons so much money.

Lowest Prices on Record Will Be Found in this Great 8 Store

37th INVENTORY SALE

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN OUR LAST YEAR'S AUGUST SALE WHICH BROKE ALL RECORDS

Last year, for the first time we grouped merchandise from our other stores to be sold in Cambridge. The event was so successful and we made so many customers that we are doing the same thing this year . . . only on a much larger scale. Every item is from our own regular stocks, bought months ago . . . and, in spite of 40% to 50% wholesale price advances, many will be sold at less than cost.

WE KNOW YOU'LL NEVER EQUAL THESE PRICES AGAIN

EVERY DOLLAR YOU SPEND WILL BRING YOU $2.00 to $5.00 VALUES
COME! SEE! BUY!

Come on Men! Save Half and More! Look

Headliner $2.50 Broadcloth SHIRTS Collar attached. All sizes. Very finely made of fine grade broadcloth. A great value. $1.15

OUR FAMOUS "RUBE POLO" $2.50 OXFORD, WEAVE SHIRTS In white or blue. Imagine it's a colored shirt at such a price. $1.79

COLLAR ATTACHED FANCY $2.00 AND $2.50 SHIRTS Stripes — Plaids — Checks — Regular and Tab Collars. $1.79

$2.50 SILK AND WOOL FANCY CLOCKED HOSE We could sell these to other stores at this price. 95c

HOSE Were $1.00 55c ON TWO PAIRS FOR $1.00 You'll never equal this New, very smart striped lisle

LOOK! $2.50-$3.00 IMPORTED GOLF HOSE Made of Botany yarns. Some of the finest colorings you have ever seen. $1.65

REGULAR $3.00 "TAD" FELT HATS New Shades of Brown and Gray. New Shapes. $3.95

THESE PRICES FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

REGULAR LANGROCK $45.00—$50.00—$55.00 SUITS

Smartest, newest models included. Most of these fine suits could not be duplicated now at anything like this price! A gigantic grouping of extraordinary suit values. And we can fit you. Every one hand tailored by Langrock of the finest imported worsted Saxonys, Shetlands, tweeds and other beautiful fabrics. Smartest, newest shades and designs in single and double breasted models. Complete range of sizes. $27.95

Due to "Lower Than Cost Prices" a Slight Charge Is Made for Alterations If Needed

You've Never Seen Anything Like This!

$45.00—$75.00 MADE TO MEASURE SUITS

Only a tremendous sacrifice on our part allows this. More than 400 new fall patterns of imported fabrics to select from. Tailored to perfection by our own skilled tailors and fitters. Many of these cloths cannot be replaced at double the price. Delivery in two weeks. $44.50

$60.00—$65.00 READY-TO-WEAR SUITS

Exclusive new designs in imported fabrics. The nearest approach to really custom-made clothes. They are skillfully hand tailored by Langrock. In single and double breasted models. Most of the suits are suitable for year-round wear. Last year we sold more than 200 within 10 days' time at this sale. $33.50

Langrock Quality Is Known Everywhere—Now You Get Price as Well

Fancy Handkerchiefs Plain or Striped Hemstitched or Rolled 45c FORMERLY 75c—$1.00

Tropical Suits $14.95 Buy For Next Summer and Save Money

Beautiful $2-$2.50 Exclusive Patterns and Materials NECKWEAR Without doubt the finest, most complete collection we have ever seen. 95c

LOOK! INCREDIBLE Regular $3.50 Gorgeous 7-Fold Foulard NECKWEAR This group of handsome imported Foulards will certainly thrill every visitor. 95c

$3.00 FANCY COAT or MIDDY PAJAMAS $1.65 WELL MADE. FULL SIZES. COLORS GUARANTEED.

PLAIN COLOR SLIPONS $1.95 Formerly $2.00 and $2.50

ENGLISH FLANNEL ROBES $4.95 Formerly $10.00 and Cheap at That Price.

MARVELOUS UNDERWEAR VALUE
SHORTS Rayon Reg. $2.00 45c
SHIRTS Silk Lisle Reg. $1.00 45c
WHILE THEY LAST

$3.00 $5.00 $8.00 $10.00 PANAMA HATS All Half Regular Price

QUANTITIES LIMITED EARLY BUYING IS SUGGESTED

LANGROCK
1442 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE HARVARD SQ.

Mulloney Gives Bail for $25,000 In Bank Cases

Former Head of Federal National Indicted on Several Charges

Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the closed Federal National Bank, was arraigned today in the United States District Court. He furnished $25,000 bail.

Mr. Mulloney was brought into court on two indictments, charging misappliance of $97,663 of the bank's funds, two false bank entries and a false report filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Irving G. McCann, special assistant attorney-general, prosecutor of the case, had sought a $50,000 bail, prompted by Mulloney's failure to appear for arraignment yesterday although ordered to do so. Mulloney has 10 days in which to file dilatory pleas or a motion to quash the indictments.

Today's action is but preliminary in the case, indications reveal. A federal official today said that several other important matters will be placed before the grand jury in September, which may lead to indictment of other persons.

Mulloney's arraignment is the result of an investigation conducted through Mr. John Edgar Hoover, head of the investigation division of the Federal Department of Justice. Mr. Hoover has four men on the case and the investigation, going on since 1932, has not been completed.

This contradicts a statement issued by Mulloney's counsel that the Department of Justice had made an inquiry in 1932 and that its report concluded that no basis exists for criminal charges against Mulloney.

Two Men Charged With Plot to Kidnap

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25 (AP)—Two men were held in $25,000 bail each yesterday after Mr. Hugh M. Alcorn, state's attorney, told Superior Court Judge Newell Jennings they had plotted to kidnap a Springfield (Mass.) business man for $50,000 ransom.

The men—Ernest Corvo and Mario Campisi—both of Middletown, were charged in bench warrants with conspiracy to kidnap. The name of the intended victim was not disclosed.

Mr. Alcorn also told Judge Jennings two others were in custody as material witnesses and asked that their bonds be fixed at $5000 each. Their names were not made public.

The judge was told the authorities learned of a plot to kidnap "a business man in a neighboring state" several months ago. Investigators found a hut in a lonely part of the Southington Mountains with nothing in the interior but a bed and a chain attached to a post. The walls and windows were covered with tar paper. This, Mr. Alcorn said, was to be the hide-out while ransom payments were awaited.

The kidnaping was scheduled for Monday night. He said the two men went to Springfield that day and awaited until 2 a. m. for the appearance of the man they had selected to hold for ransom.

Fortunately he did not happen to appear, the attorney said, and the deed was postponed until later in the day. It was while the pair were returning to Springfield that the arrests were made.

In their automobile, Mr. Alcorn told the court, Mr. Edward J. Hickey, county detective, found a pistol, a length of iron pipe, and some strong cord. Mr. Alcorn asserted both men had police records.

Motion Pictures

Combined Rating Fair

"Three Cornered Moon," opening at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday, is an amusing and human little comedy of family life, in which Miss Mary Boland does one of her vague and muddle-headed mothers. Miss Claudette Colbert adds her dusky beauty and dark, well-placed voice as a heroine who first falls in love with an over-souled lit'ry guy and, finding that flowers and metaphors are no substitutes for a juicy steak in hard times, shifts affection's gears toward Mr. Richard Arlen as a friendly doctor with a more level head.

There are three enlivening brothers who have to wake up and work for their livings, the eldest a lawyer just making the bar exams, the second, who has cherished Little Theater ambitions, becoming a one-line actor, and the third, a rather appealing college boy, having, for lack of other preparation, to go in for odd-jobbing. An entertaining screen comedy, adapted from a play popular in New York last season.

Not so much can be said for the companion feature, "I Have Lived," with its indurated night-club girl (Miss Anita Page) being turned into an emotional actress and Mr. Alan Dinehart being an overworked producer with all his might. An exuberant stout lady called Mousie means well but her vivacity is as appalling as her tousled shock of hair. A very second-rate affair. M. L.

View of Fuller Gardens Announced for Aug. 29

The home and gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller at Runnymede-by-the-Sea, Little Boars Head, N. H., will be opened to the public on Tuesday, Aug. 29, from 2:30 to 6:00 p. m. Proceeds from admissions will be for the benefit of summer camps sponsored by the Girl Scout Councils of Cambridge, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H.

Refreshments will be served on the lawn and music will be furnished by the Hotel Wentworth orchestra. The interior of the house with the galleries of fine paintings, originals by Rembrandt, Gainsborough, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Turner, Sargent, Millais, and Copley, will be open to all for an extra charge. In case of rain open house will be postponed to the next pleasant day.

Graf Zeppelin to Visit Chicago World's Fair

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Berlin, Aug. 25

THE Graf Zeppelin will visit the world's fair at Chicago, on the invitation of German Americans there, it is announced.

The regular South American trip leaving Friedrichshafen Oct. 14 will be planned so as to return from Pernambuco by the way of North America. The stay at Chicago will necessarily be short, since there is no mooring mast there. The Zeppelin will then go to Akron, where it will be prepared for its homeward Atlantic flight on the Azores route. Dr. Hugo Eckener expects to be in charge throughout the 19,000-mile flight.

Grenfell Ship's Own Stevedores Unload Lumber for Boston

Labor troubles never bother this boat! It takes its own stevedores from port to port.

It's the trim Grenfell Mission schooner George B. Cluett, just in at Boston from Canada Bay, St. Anthony and St. John's, N. F.

Except for skipper and cook, all members of the crew are college students—vacationing as volunteer workers. And this year they are really working. For when the vessel docks, the "crew" turns longshoremen.

Lumber from the Grenfell Mission sawmill in Canada—100,000 feet of it—is being discharged at the Wiggin Terminal in Charlestown from the Cluett. It is the first lumber to be brought to Boston from this recently completed sawmill.

Supplies will be put aboard the schooner after the lumber is discharged, and taken to Labrador. The balance of the season will be spent in carrying cargo and supplies between the five stations of the mission in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Dictatorship Rejected By British Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor and Socialist League, favoring a dictatorship of the Left.

The importance of this decision is enhanced by the fact that the Trade Union Congress is the main source of finances of the political Labor Party. Roughly three-fourths of all labor members in the House of Commons are trade union nominees who carry out the policy of the body to which they owe their seats in Parliament.

It follows that the silent trade union decision, such as that now taken, much more than outweighs the noisy resolutions of ordinary political gatherings.

There may thus be more sound and fury than actual threat to established institutions in the much advertised Left wing movement here for sweeping away the House of Lords, nationalizing banks, and carrying out other dictatorial changes by "emergency powers bill" whenever another Labor government comes in.

English Youth Study At Woodcraft Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The Woodcraft Folk, an open-air organization for young people, has been holding a mass camp near Symonds Yat, in the Wye Valley. Here boys and girls from different parts of industrial England, in their Robin Hood costumes of "Lincoln green," are camping out, and endeavoring to carry out the ideal of the Woodcraft Folk in living in close contact with nature, and studying a variety of nature crafts and nature lore.

The chief aim of the organization, many of whose members are connected with the coöperative movement, is the development of democratic world fellowship, coöperation and world peace.

More Adult Education Urged in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 24—"Color, warmth and the spirit of adventure" are a primary need in adult education, according to Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission, speaking yesterday before the midsummer institute for superintendents and headmasters, meeting under the auspices of the State Board of Education in this city.

Educating youth for one particular vocation but contributing little to the welfare of the graduates after college was taken to task by the speaker. Emphasizing the need of adult education he stated that it cannot be mandatory and must be offered with a real appeal. "It must not only fit one for earning a living, but for living," he said.

Chenerys Entertain Mr. Chao of Shanghai

Mr. T. H. Peter Chao, first member of the Friends of China, Inc., from Shanghai, was the guest of honor last night at a Chinese feast given by Dr. and Mrs. William E. Chenery.

Mr. Chao expressed appreciation of the wonderful Chinese works of art found here. For three generations his family, of the aristocracy of Old China, have been great collectors of Chinese antiques. Mr. Chao brought official greetings to Mrs. Chenery, who is vice-president of the Friends of China.

Maryland Greets Fair Weather

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25 (AP)—As communications were being restored to remote sections of the State and Marylanders were mopping up after Wednesday's storm, the weather bureau here promised "nothing but pleasant weather in sight for the next two days."

Teachers Appeal To Mississippi For Salary Rise

Head of Association Says Profession Needs New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Stating that salaries of many Mississippi schoolteachers have been cut to a point less than the average wage paid some of the State's Negro servants, Mr. Joseph E. Gibson of McComb, president of the Mississippi Education Association, has issued an appeal to boards of trustees and public officials "to increase teachers' salaries at once wherever possible."

"They (the teachers) now face further reductions by reason of increased commodity costs, with no codes or trade agreements to protect them," Mr. Gibson's statement said. "In the spirit of the New Deal and as the elected leader of the professional organization of teachers in Mississippi, I appeal to public sentiment and to the boards of trustees and public officials.

"I recall that, two years ago, in the fall of 1931, after budgets and contracts had been made, the teachers received salary reductions (in many cases they volunteered to accept reductions) in order that they might share with the rest of the people the burdens of the depression. Their motto even then was, 'We do our part.'"

The teachers, Mr. Gibson held, are asking no more than that they be permitted to share in the New Deal along with the farmers, the business people, the laborers and the other groups in society, and for the same reasons.

The statistical division of the State Department of Education reported that some Mississippi teachers receive as little as $320 for a term of eight months' instruction.

Mailman Retires But Dog Still Waits

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—One couldn't expect a dog to know that the United States retires its postmen at the age of 65. That's why a German shepherd dog, ownership unknown, has waited vainly day by day for Mr. James S. Lyons, veteran mail carrier, to start out on his route.

Mr. Lyons has made two daily trips with mail through one section of Northampton for many years. Eventually, the dog joined him on his tour of duty, faithfully trotting beside the mail carrier twice a day over the long route.

On the day recently that marked Mr. Lyons's last day of work for the Government, the mail carrier explained to his companion that their daily walks together were ended. But one couldn't expect a dog to understand. Another carrier now treads the route, but the dog, arriving at the post office as of old, doesn't go along. He sits on the steps—waiting.

Plain, Roomy, Homey

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On the Two-Story Colonial Model

Actual Work Begins On Model House For Better Homes Group

Following delay caused by the recent rise in prices, actual work on the model house of the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee has started at Weld Street, West Roxbury. Plans have been accepted and everything is ready to push through the project in rapid time.

Although the original plan was for a house and lot costing not more than $6000, with the lot costing one-fifth of this amount, the present higher prices will force the committee to go over that figure.

The purpose of the model house is to encourage the building of better homes through intelligent procedure in financing, planning and construction. The committee urges prospective home builders to take advantage of the opportunity to observe the development of this project. Already inquiries have flooded into the committee's headquarters at 87 Beacon Street. Directions for getting to the house may be obtained there.

According to the plans adopted, the house represents a simple colonial treatment of a clapboard house, with a low pitched roof. It has a characteristic New England vestibule, which leads into a stair hall. The rooms include a dining room, a kitchen and a spacious living room with a fireplace on the first floor. Upstairs will be an ample hall, two front bedrooms, one rear bedroom and a bathroom. Good closets are to be provided throughout the house. A garage will be built close to the kitchen door.

This Little Goldfish Found Needed Friend

He was little and ever and ever so "'atute," like the fish of the "Just So Stories," but there was no whale to bother him and he swam as hard as he could go, all alone, in the new "ornamental pond" on the Norway Street side of the new Publishing House.

The sun grew hotter and hotter, far too hot for a goldfish; and whoever put him in the pool had neglected to provide him with nourishment.

His fins were flapping very feebly when one of The Monitor Mailing Room men appeared with a bowl of cool, fresh water and carried him off to safety within the walls of the new building.

California to Pay State Sales Levy By Scrip or Stamp

Plan Changes Pennies for Fractional Cent Tax Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — Scrip or stamps in denominations below one cent may make their appearance in California shortly.

Such fractional currency would be used to pay a 2½ per cent sales tax recently imposed by the State, and to reform methods of the tax's collection.

At present the man who sells 5-cent candy bars, shoe strings, pencils or anything worth more than 14 cents is unable to collect the tax from his single-purchase customers, yet must pay the tax in full on his gross business.

Beginning at 15-cent purchases, the purchaser is under the law supposed to pay the tax direct, but the sliding scale now used does not permit an exact payment.

It is the intention of state officials not only to give relief to the seller of goods in the "lower brackets," but to make collection of the tax uniform, and prevent the seller from absorbing the tax, under any guise, and thus foster an unfair trade advantage.

At present absorption of the tax is illegal, but this provision cannot be enforced, and in some shops the purchaser is informed, when he expresses surprise that no pennies are demanded in a transaction, that the tax is figured in the price of the merchandise.

Just what the solution of these problems will be has not been decided, but among plans being considered are both scrip and stamps. The State Board of Equalization seems inclined to favor scrip as the best means of avoiding a threatened referendum movement against the tax on the part of those who charge its collection has given rise to unfair competitive practices.

Mr. Roger Traynor, chief of the Sales Tax division, on the other hand, enlarged upon the advantages of ½ cent stamps after conferring with an official in the Attorney-General's office.

With such stamps, Mr. Traynor said, purchasers might pay an exact tax on each nickel's worth of merchandise.

Japan Considers Debt Collection

(Continued from Page 1)

seize and hold Chinese ports or railways until loans are repaid.

If compelled to repay defaulted obligations at this time, the Chinese Government's reconstruction program, in coöperation with the League of Nations, would be indefinitely suspended. The War Office spokesman plainly intimated that this reconstruction program suggested the possibility to Japan of collecting overdue loans.

"Japan has not pressed for payment of defaulted obligations because the Chinese Government's credit was believed to be exhausted," he was quoted as saying. "But if China can borrow money in the United States and undertake large-scale projects in coöperation with the League of Nations, it can also repay its debts."

Japanese spokesmen have made it clear they do not view favorably the growing coöperation between the Chinese Government and the League. By demanding payment of outstanding obligations, they might suspend, for a time at least, the coöperative program.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest or west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, preceded by rain in north portion; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest and west winds tonight, diminishing Saturday over south portion and fresh south shifting to southwest and west winds over north portion; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	80	Miami, Fla.	86	88
Bismarck	58	78	Minneapolis	66	84
Boston	72	84	Montreal	62	70
Buffalo	66	86	Nantucket	72	78
Calgary	38	56	New Orleans	78	88
Charleston	82	88	New York	72	80
Chicago	70	78	Norfolk, Va.	70	88
Cincinnati	70	90	North Platte	58	86
Denver	60	82	Philadelphia	74	82
Dodge City	64	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	106
Eastport, Me.	58	66	Pittsburgh	68	78
Hatteras	82	86	Portland, Me.	62	74
Honolulu, T.H.	78	...	Raleigh	70	90
7 p.m. Aug. 24	...	82	St. Louis	70	90
Helena, Mont.	44	80	Salt Lake City	66	88
Huron, S. D.	52	78	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	80	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	76
Kansas City	62	76	Seattle	60	64
Key West	82	92	Tampa	80	96
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	72	86
Memphis	70	88	Williston, N.D.	52	78

A—8 a. m. Aug. 25.
B—Maximum Aug. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:49 p. m. Saturday 3:13 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Aricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NGC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Today's news, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Tome; NBC, "Ames 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "NIRA and You," talk, "A Planned for 130 Million People."
7:30 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
7:45 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta.
8:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighters," sketch.
10:30 Springfield Republican news.
10:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Wheat Acreage Reduction Campaign," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
11:30 NBC, Reports from Institute of Pacific Relations, Banff, Alta.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers; piano.
5:15 NBC, Manhattan Beach Band.
5:30 NBC, songs with guitar.
5:45 NBC, "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; News.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Rollikers; quartet.
7:15 After Dinner revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Betty Boop Frolic."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Bourdon's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Fred Allen; Roy Atwell; Grofe Orchestra.
9:30 Rakov's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, United States Navy Band.
10:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner's Friday Night Sociable."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Funfest"; popular program.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, "NRA—As It Affects New England," Gov. Louis Brann, Maine.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio and orchestra.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 CBS, Julius Tannen; Spitalny Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 Minstrels program.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; quartet; Jack Golden's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Grace Moore, soprano; Lou Holtz; Lenard Harton's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jane Froman; Four Snow Queens; Renard Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Local dance music.
9:00 Local NRA speaker.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
9:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Popular vocal program.
8:00 Talk, Capt. Fernando Chiapparelli.
8:15 Studio programs.
9:30 Evening Reveries.
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—"Timely Topics"—talk.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:00-5:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Events

"Fiesta Fantastique," benefit Silver Star Chapter, Disabled American Veterans, Hotel Rock-Mere, Marblehead, 8:30.

Nantucket Fair, daily through Aug. 26.

Marshfield Fair, daily through Aug. 26.

"Color Box Cabaret Dance of 1833," benefit Falmouth free hospital bed, estate of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Capron, Falmouth, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 2:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 1:08, 3:00, 4:56, 6:51 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:18, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 12:38, 3:40, 6:45, 9:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Final day, Nantucket Fair, all day.
Final day, Marshfield Fair, all day.
Cohasset Horse Show, estate of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, all day.
Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Plants and Animals of the Southwest Desert," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.
Duxbury Community Garden Club: Annual flower show, Partridge Academy, Duxbury, through Aug. 27.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 2:30, 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 3:00, 4:56, 6:51, 9:41 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:18, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:40, 6:45, 9:30 p. m.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Pie and Parkman

Boston's Democratic mayoralty pie is cut into smaller slices by the entry of new candidates; the Republican pie grows larger and larger.

And Senator Henry Parkman Jr. is said to have his eye on that pie. If the Democrats go on slicing, Senator Parkman says he may step in to garner the Republican vote.

Alphonse et Gaston

"After you, Mr. McCormack," Councilor Daniel H. Coakley salaams to Congressman John W. McCormick in his mayoralty aspirations.

If McCormack wants to be mayor, Coakley will stay out of the race. If McCormack has other plans, Coakley may join the crowd.

Bigger and Better Junkets

Libraries bulge with data about Canadian liquor control system. It has been one of the favorite courses of study for American politicians and students. But now thorough Massachusetts will send 15 legislators to Canada to bring coals back to Newcastle, or bring back still more information.

This thoroughness causes apprehension. It is recalled that Denaley Warren's commission studied nearly every system in the world. Now it is feared that Massachusetts will be so careful it will use these data as a guidebook and send these legislators to Sweden to study the Bratt System at first hand.

Who's Backing Who?

The Good Government Association has done a good clam act about what mayoralty candidate it likes best. But leakage has supplied dopesters with the suspicion that Frederick W. Mansfield pleases the association the most to date.

The association indorsed Mansfield four years ago and there is a tradition that this body dislikes indorsing a second time any candidate who fell short of city hall.

Economy of Subway?

The National Economy League has joined the force against Mayor Curley's $8,500,000 Huntington Avenue subway. The league feels the money could be spent to better advantage for such projects as a West Roxbury High School, which also is recommended by the Mayor. If the city is set on spending a certain amount of money for public works, a city-wide survey should be made.

Reasons for the league's frown: Cost too great—tax-burdened citizens—benefit too small. The Boston "El" cannot assume the added burden. It is running at a deficit now, for which citizens must pay. The league will "go to bat" against the subway at the hearing on Monday.

New York to Build Boys' Trade School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Plans are being drafted for the new New York State Vocational Institution, which is to be built on a site of 751 acres near Coxsackie in Greene County, and will house boys between 16 and 19 years old.

Under the agreement reached by workers in social welfare fields and ratified by the Legislature the problems of delinquency are hereafter to be divided, the department of social welfare taking over boys under 16 years old and placing them either at the state training school in Warwick or the industrial school at Industry, while the department of correction will have charge of the older boys at the vocational school.

More than twenty trades are to be taught in shops at the vocational school and it is expected that the rural youths especially will be attracted by opportunities for study in the dairy and farm. Academic instruction will be fitted into whatever training the boy elects. Nine large courts for outdoor recreation, an outdoor athletic field, and an indoor gymnasium are to be provided. The auditorium will seat 600 persons and each floor of the four dormitory buildings will have a recreation room and a quiet room. There will also be a library.

Nicaraguan Lauds Roosevelt Policy

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 25 (AP)—Generous praise of President Roosevelt's policy of "neighborliness" with Latin America was voiced today by Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda of Nicaragua to Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, new American Minister to Nicaragua.

Dr. Zepeda, who for years was Nicaraguan Minister to Mexico and who now practices medicine here, called on Mr. Lane at the American Embassy to wish him well in his new post. The Nicaraguan said he found the minister very sympathetic toward Latin America.

"President Roosevelt's new policy for Latin America will work wonders," he asserted. "I have great admiration for the American President. I am in constant communication with President Sacasa of Nicaragua, and I have urged him to pattern his policies after those of Mr. Roosevelt for the rehabilitation of Nicaragua.

"One friendly, sympathetic Ambassador can do the United States more good in any Latin American country than can 10,000 marines."

Mexico Seeks Power Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In order to promote industrialization of Mexico, one of the principal platforms in the current program of the Government, the Ministry of National Economy has "invited" electric power concerns to reduce their rates for new industries. The ministry proposes that the companies grant a 50 per cent reduction during the first year, 25 per cent during the second year, 10 per cent the third year and restoration of normal rates the fourth year of the industry. Eight power firms have accepted.

Calcutta Club to Combat Animal Cruelty in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—A club to further kindness to animals in connection with the working of the Cruelty to Animals Act is planned here.

The scheme is to form a club called Aloa (All Lovers of Animals) whose members will meet regularly and propagate their views and ideas and hear lectures by those who can give valuable information as to the care and attention and well-being of animals in general in Calcutta. The club will act as an intermediary between the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the police and will also coöperate with both bodies.

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Tammany Judge Leaves Wigwam For Fusion Camp

Mellen to Direct Forces Ousting Koenig in Party Cleanup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—That the rebellion in the Tammany Democracy will supply the "ammunition train" for the Fusion forces in the mayoralty primary campaign was increasingly apparent today with the going over of another formidable independent Democrat to the Fusion camp. This was in the announcement by Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan of Special Sessions Court, who was elected to this bench on the Tammany ticket, that he would take the stump for the anti-Tammany forces this year.

A second chief development in the political arena was the selection of Mr. Chase Mellen Jr. of the Fourteenth assembly district, an energetic worker in Young Republican ranks, by the Republican clean-up forces to succeed Mr. Samuel S. Koenig in the G. O. P. leadership of New York County. Although a young man, during the two years that he has been active in New York City political affairs Mr. Mellen has had noticeable effect on the Tammany majority rating in the Fourteenth assembly district, where he lives.

Mellen Is Liberal

He is affiliated with the Bankers' Trust Company, and he is representative of the younger and more liberal element in the party, who are determined to end the 20-year Koenig rule under which the party has met with consistent defeat and has come to be charged with an alliance with Tammany, thereby robbing the organization in the county even of minority prestige.

The anti-Koenig forces as represented by the organization of regular Republicans for change in the New York County leadership were unanimous in their choice of Mr. Mellen at a meeting last night at which Mr. David B. Costuma, chairman of the group, presided. Mr. Mellen's name was proposed by Mr. Vito Marcantino, president of the Fiorello H. LaGuardia Republican Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

In accepting the designation, Mr. Mellen said that the rehabilitation platform was:

"A reborn Republican Party pledged to honorable and efficient public service.

"A party welcoming all American citizens and in which women will have active equality with men.

"A party free from prejudice against any class, race or religion, and serving no master other than all the people.

"A party built upon the foundation of strong organization in the local districts.

"A party organized to fight Tammany Hall until it be destroyed."

Chief Justice Kernochan published his intention of campaigning for the Fusion ticket following testimony before the New York County Grand Jury yesterday in connection with that body's inquiry into charges of an alliance between politics and racketeers in New York. Both Justice Kernochan and United States Attorney George Z. Medalie asserted this reciprocity when they appeared before the Senate committee investigating racketeering, and the grand jury now has their charges under consideration.

Sniffed at $50

"I am going to campaign for the Fusion ticket," Justice Kernochan said following his testimony. "I'll have a lot to say then about what I testified to before the Senate committee. I honestly believe the Fusion ticket will win."

Justice Kernochan is an independent Democrat and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He exploded a political bombshell in the 1932 special mayoralty campaign when he told how a $50 campaign contribution was returned to him by Tammany Hall as "too cheap," since "other judges give $500 or $1000." He was an active protestant of the Republican-Tammany Supreme Court "deal" last fall when Mr. Samuel H. Hofstadter, Republican chairman of the city-wide legislative inquiry body, accepted Tammany indorsement for this bench. Justice Kernochan took the stump for the independent candidates selected to oppose the reciprocal ticket.

U. S. Controls 36 P. C. Of World's Wheat

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 25

THERE were 950,000,000 bushels of wheat in the world on Aug. 1, and the United States had about 36 per cent of the total, or 345,000,000 bushels.

These were the largest totals in history for that date.

Excluding Russia and China, the world supply of wheat was located as follows:

United States	345,000,000 bushels
Canada	212,000,000 bushels
European deficit areas	200,000,000 bushels
Australia	56,437,000 bushels
Argentina	48,000,000 bushels
Other exporting areas	46,000,000 bushels
Afloat	32,000,000 bushels
U. S. bonded in Canada	13,000,000 bushels
U. S. port stocks	11,980,000 bushels
Canadian bonded in U. S.	4,437,000 bushels

Note—The table is 32,635,000 bushels in excess of the world total, the latter counting for normal disappearance of wheat during the period of preparation.

Chile Feels Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The movement to increase salaries here gathers force and is accepted as the inevitable consequence of inflation. In addition to increases already conceived, the Minister of Finance has promised public employees to consider a general increase from 4 to 50 per cent. He admitted that an increase was overdue, owing to the general rise in the cost of living, but pleaded for more time to study incoming revenue. In practically every industry recently workers have been agitating for more wages.

Dead Sea Yielding Up Rich Treasure In Salt Resources

Springs of Galilee Form Source of Potash and Bromine Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Confidence in the future of Palestine Potash Limited, which holds the concession for the extraction of bromine and potash from the Dead Sea, was shown in the oversubscription both in Palestine and London of the recent issue of £147,000 worth of shares by the company.

The Dead Sea contains immense quantities of potash and bromine concentrated there from the waters of the Jordan River which deposits yearly 40,000 tons of potash alone. The source of the potash and bromine is largely the hot springs of Galilee. It is estimated that 50,000 years were required to produce the Dead Sea salts in their present state of concentration in the brine.

The initial program of Palestine Potash Limited was to prove that potash could be produced on a commercial scale of 10,000 tons annually and that liquid bromine could be extracted from the Dead Sea brine in marketable quantities, a program which has been more than fulfilled. The company's bromine factory started production at the beginning of 1931 and the potash factory at the end of the same year.

The company has been able to dispose of the whole of its production and is now engaged in extending its evaporation area and its factories. Both from its use in the preparation of chemical compounds and dyes and in the manufacture of antiknock benzine, consumption of bromine is said to be increasing steadily.

Ultimate production of at least 100,000 tons of potash a year is aimed at, giving Palestine an export value in this commodity alone of more than £1,000,000 and putting it in the foremost rank of potash and bromine producing countries.

British, Jews and Arabs from all parts of Palestine participated in the share issue, and the list of 500 shareholders is fully representative of the three communities, more than 200 Arabs from various parts of Palestine and Transjordan being among the subscribers.

Plan for Austria Alters Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

directed toward the Mediterranean and the Near East.

Fourth, Italy is to grant unilateral preferential treatment to Austrian goods entering Italy.

Fifth, Italy is to purchase larger amounts of Austrian goods and Austria is to become gradually the most important source of supply of imported manufactured goods for all organizations controlled by the state.

Hungarian Trade Pact

The Italo-Austrian action acquires greater significance when it is linked with the commercial agreement concluded between Hungary and Italy. This latter agreement in addition to giving preferential treatment in favor of Hungarian goods entering Italy provides also for cession to Italy of certain economic interests which Hungary enjoys with Austria. In return Italy undertakes to absorb all of the Hungarian maize crop which cannot be disposed of elsewhere.

Advantages which the three countries will gain by this trade agreement are obvious. Austria and Hungary will find new markets, thus receiving economic relief which they have been vainly searching for many years.

Italy profits by giving much needed traffic development to Trieste which once more becomes an outlet for Austrian goods.

Italy will moreover purchase in Austria and Hungary all timber, maize, meat, poultry and other farm produce, as well as machinery which is not manufactured in Italy and which was formerly imported from other countries, especially Germany and Jugoslavia.

German Union Opposed

Political aspects of the agreement cement Austria and Italy. This is as resolutely opposed as ever to Austro-German union. Il Duce is reported to have obtained from Chancellor Dollfuss a definite pledge that he will oppose by all means in his power any suggestion of political or economic union between Germany and Austria. This pledge is all the more important since Dr. Dollfuss, although known to be a strong champion of Austrian independence, has hitherto refrained from giving to foreign statesmen a pledge similar to that now given to Signor Mussolini.

The reaction of the Riccione accord in Germany and other Danubian countries is still impossible to judge, since the agreement has not yet been made public. The agreement, however, should be considered principally as a joint Italo-Austrian reply to the German menace against Austrian independence.

German economic collaboration with Austria and other Danubian states is desired by both Italy and Austria, but it must be dependent upon solemn assurance on the part of Germany that Austrian political independence will be strictly respected and reserved.

Great New York Parade Set to Boom Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Simultaneously with issuance of an appeal to all employers in industries which have not adopted recovery codes to "sign the President's agreement now," the Emergency Reemployment Committee here is working out plans for a 12-hour parade to celebrate "President's NRA Day."

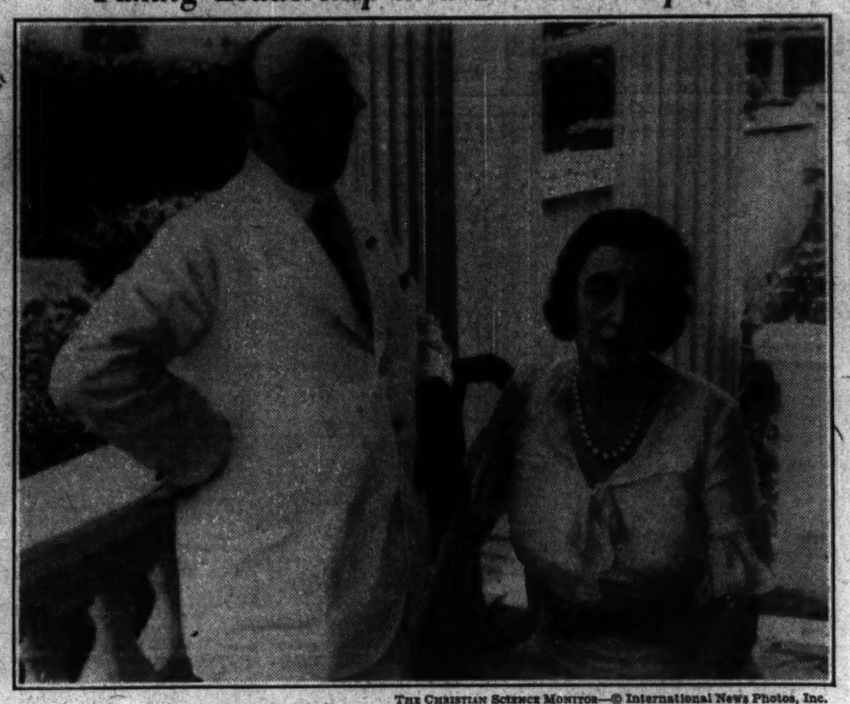
Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the committee, revealed that NRA day would be held soon after Labor Day and would be marked by ceremonies that would make the celebration the greatest in the city's history. Not only employers who have signed the certificate of compliance but also all employees who are working under the recovery code, will be asked to take part in the parade, Mr. Whalen said. A committee, headed by Maj.-Gen. Denis A. Nolan, commanding the Second Corps Area, has been appointed to make plans for parade.

Reports that racketeers are trying to levy tribute on NRA activities by posing as official investigators and offering, for payments of small fees, to exempt employers of certain code provisions were met with prompt action by the bureau of complaints of the headquarters here, which today moved to investigate the situation.

Sams Heads Vegetable Men

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25 (AP)—Mr. R. F. Sams Jr., of Clarkston, Ga., was elected president of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, Inc., at its closing session here today. Mr. John Christensen of Wilson, Conn., was named vice-president.

Taking Leadership in a Troubled Republic



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President de Cespedes of Cuba and Senora de Cespedes

Decree Wipes Out Last Vestiges Of Machado Régime

Cuban Congress Dissolved and Election Called for Feb. 24, 1934

HAVANA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Taking a firm grip on power, Provisional President de Céspedes today issued a decree wiping out all vestiges of the ousted Machado régime, dissolving Congress and calling new elections for Feb. 24, 1934.

The measure, signed with the Cabinet's approval and effective immediately, declared unconstitutional the Machado Administration and its acts since May 20, 1929, when Gerardo Machado was inaugurated President for a second term. All international obligations are to be observed, however, even though contracted since that date.

The action was taken over the opposition of Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, who, in his capacity as mediator, has maintained that it is necessary to continue constitutional forms.

Dr. de Céspedes signed the decree after an extraordinary Cabinet session at which a commission of Havana University professors made a number of proposals for reforms.

There will be a return to the constitution of 1901, adopted during the "military" rule of the United States, which included the Platt amendment giving the United States the right to intervene in Island affairs if necessary, and which advanced several administrative, educational, and civil service reforms.

The President said he issued the decree "conscious of the national necessity" and "with thoughts only of the well-being of the Republic."

The document was signed after cabinet members had spent several hours in a special session.

Meanwhile, members of the ABC secret society and soldiers arrested Ramon Souto, a former Havana police lieutenant, and imprisoned him in Principe fortress.

Machado Can Enter U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The American Government has expressed no objection to having former President Machado of Cuba enter the United States from his Nassau, Bahamas, refuge, whether he lands in Florida or New York.

There were no comments at the State Department concerning Machado's tentative plans to enter through Florida after an airplane flight. It was indicated that he would be allowed to enter in the same manner as any other Cuban. Between the United States and Cuba passports are not required.

Canada Gives Permission

OTTAWA, Aug. 25—(AP)—The Canadian Government decided today that Gen. Gerardo Machado, ousted President of Cuba, will be allowed to enter the Dominion.

A cablegram setting forth this decision was sent by the Government to the Governor of the Bahama Islands. General Machado plans to stay in Montreal from two to three months, it was said. Three men who were associated in his administration will be allowed to enter with him.

Sandpaper Sand Strengthens Grip As Electricity Orders 'All Points Up'

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Thirty-five million particles of "sand" to the square inch are made to stand on end like soldiers' bayonets with their sharp ends all sticking outward in a new kind of sandpaper announced today.

The trick is done with high voltage electricity. The particles are first stood on end like hairs of an electrified human head. When erect they are driven like nails into their sandpaper glue bed by "hammers" of electricity.

The announcement was made by Lockhart International, of New York. It stated that a number of leading manufacturers have adopted the new process. Also that all sandpaper hitherto has been made with the particles spread haphazard, blunt sides upward mixed with sharp points.

The electrical method employs two belts, one above the other, about an inch apart. Loose sand lies on the lower belt. The belt above is glue-coated paper, its sticky side facing the sand below.

Moving at the same speed, the belts pass through an electrostatic field ranging from 20,000 to 75,000 volts. In this field the sand particles on the lower belt rise on end. They jump straight upward, like arrows. They cross the one-inch space to the upper belt at speeds of about 50 miles an hour. They bury one end in the glue and stick there.

Because the particles sticking in the glue are all of the same electrical "sign" they individually repel one another. This repulsion tends to space them evenly, including also an even arrangement of their cutting points.

The announcement states that this electrical arrangement of individual grains increased cutting efficiency 20 to 60 per cent. Longer life for the sandpaper is claimed. The number of grains depends on sizes of particles and ranges from 35,000,000 to 12,000 a square inch.

Navy Lets Contracts For Four More Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, today signed contracts aggregating $61,354,000 for the construction by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., of two aircraft carriers, and for the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., to build two light cruisers.

The carriers are to be built at a stated price of $19,000,000 each, subject to adjustments for changes in costs of labor and materials. The two cruisers are to be built at a fixed price of $11,677,000.

Arkansas Legalizes Beer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25 (AP)—Beer became legal in Arkansas yesterday, when Gov. J. M. Futrell signed the beer bill making the sale and manufacture of 3.2 beer and light wines legal immediately.

Cuba's New President Looks Back on Long Political Career

Dr. de Cespedes Represented His Republic in United States, Argentina and Three European Countries in Many Years of Diplomatic Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Cuba's new President, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Quesada, has the valuable asset of a first-hand knowledge of America's international viewpoint. He was partially educated in the United States and served from 1914 to 1922 as Cuban envoy in Washington.

The education he gathered in American schools, and the experience he gained while the United States was in the World War and while it endeavored to help adjust international conditions, following the war, will, as he negotiates with the American Ambassador in Havana over Cuba's economic and financial situation, stand him in good stead.

A "cultivated, gracious and friendly" person, as he is called by those who remember him when he was in Washington, President de Céspedes is small of stature, alert and a keen judge of persons. He earned for himself, while in this city, the title "ideal ambassador." Twenty-three years of his life have been spent in the diplomatic service of his country. He served in Argentina, Italy, Greece, United States and France. In September, 1932, he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico. He did not take up his post. The gradually increasing political tension in Cuba is said to have caused him to remain in Havana; also, the severance of diplomatic relations between the two republics.

President de Céspedes was born of a distinguished Cuban family some 62 years ago. His father, a wealthy Cuban planter in the Province of Oriente, was commander-in-chief of the Cuban Army of Liberation. Señora de Céspedes, the mother, was equally well known. Misfortune drove her and the young de Céspedes to France. General de Céspedes, the boy's father, was killed while leading an army against Spanish forces occupying the island.

Studious, quiet and unassuming, young de Céspedes lived and studied in Paris, then came to the United States to complete his education. He had learned to fluently speak four languages—French, English, Italian and Spanish. His studies finished in the United States, he went back to Cuba to graduate from the University of Havana Law School. The revolution of 1895, resulting in Cuba's freedom from Spain three years later, came along. He entered the Cuban army and rose to the rank of colonel.

The war finished, he was elected vice-president of the Cuban House of Representatives. Then followed his first diplomatic appointment as Minister to Italy. Other appointments resulted. So adroitly did he handle the several diplomatic missions intrusted to his ability that President Machado made him Secretary of State. He remained in office only one year and then resigned to reënter the diplomatic service.

Señora de Céspedes belonged to the Bertini family of Rome. The new Executive has lived in Havana since his return from Paris in 1932. His house, in the fashionable Vedado section of Havana, is one of the city's show places. Persons intellectually inclined have been President and Señora Céspedes' chief friends, for the rather shy, soft-spoken President, has been more of a scholar than a man of the fashionable world during his long political career.

Insull's Extradition Once More Sought

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Suppressed indictment charging Samuel Insull Sr. and 10 others with violation of the bankruptcy law was released today by Mr. Dwight H. Green, United States Attorney.

The specific offense charged was cause for extradition under most existing treaties. It was upon the new indictment that the United States will seek to return the former utilities king from his refuge in Athens, Greece.

The State of Illinois has been unsuccessful in attempts to gain custody of Insull and his brother, Martin, now in Ontario, Canada, on indictments alleging larceny and embezzlement in connection with his company finances. Federal indictments were also returned, alleging use of the mails in a scheme to defraud and naming former officers and directors of Corporation Securities Company. This, however, was not grounds for extradition.

Mr. Green said the secret indictment was returned June 1. It charged transferment of property in contemplation of bankruptcy, specifying transfers of about $2,500,000 in cash and stocks from the funds of Corporation Securities Company. The indictment contained five counts.

Traffic Safety Lesson Taught at World's Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Many of the technical exhibits at a Century of Progress exposition teach elaborate lessons in physical science, but if the National Safety Council, through its display, can teach one simple fact and teach it so it will never be forgotten, it will have served its purpose.

"If the casual visitor to the world's fair grasps the fact that it is for the safety of his life and the lives of his fellow citizens that the police are studying traffic problems, enforcing traffic laws and regulating the use of the streets by vehicles, the exhibit will have done all that could be expected of it," the council says.

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Prime Rib Roast Beef	lb. 19c
Daisy Hams, boneless	lb. 25c
Rippled Wheat Biscuit	pkg. 9c
Baker's Cocoa	½ lb. tin 10c
Heinz Prepared Mustard	jar 10c
Good Luck Rubbers	3 pkgs. 23c
Certo	bottle 29c

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Conservation Work of Clubs

Wisconsin Federation a Second Line of Defense

By MARGARET MARCH-MOUNT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

ACROSS SECTION of the girls' and women's organizations of Wisconsin shows most of them conducting an "education through planting" crusade to back up the work of the President's Conservation Corps of 21 camps of about 10,000 boys and men at work restoring the pineries to thousands of devastated acres in northern Wisconsin.

They are working under a duly signed cooperative agreement with the United States Forest Service, whereby for every $2.50 of voluntary contributions, 750 pines are planted to an acre selected inside the boundaries of one of the six new national forests now being built up in the State.

This "second line of defense" work was commenced in earnest about three years ago by the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, through their department of education, under the leadership of Mrs. Edward LaBudde, conservation chairman. A band of conservation leaders from all parts of the State spent a week in the north woods region, studying the needs and conditions of that section, which had contributed so largely not only to the upbuilding of Wisconsin, but of the treeless towns, cities and prairies of the south. A 640-acre section was selected within the Argonne National Forest, to be planted to 500,000 pines. Half of the section has been planted, and the forest dedicated as a George Washington Memorial. It has also served as an inspiration beyond state borders. The Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Northern Michigan have dedicated a forest plantation within the Hiawatha National Forest in the northern peninsula, and at a recent meeting of the state federation voted out of their budget a sum for the planting of a cut-over tract of state land, to become the property of the club, the timber to be managed, cut and sold through the club under the "selective cutting" system—ripe trees in the right place, thus guaranteeing a permanent supply.

Minnesota Groups

The Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs were likewise inspired by the work accomplished in Wisconsin, and have planted and dedicated a tract within the Superior National Forest Hall in cooperation with the United States Forest Service. They are also conducting conservation education throughout the schools of Minnesota.

Besides urging protection of natural resources in connection with the regular school curricula in Wisconsin, the federation is working through the Junior Forester Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin in the establishment of school forests throughout the State, of which 73 are now the property of the various school boards.

Protecting the Birds

"Our state and federal technical foresters are doing admirable scientific work," explains Mrs. Edward LaBudde, conservation chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, but the women are in position to take a more detached viewpoint, and to see conservation as a whole, including not only reforestation, but all related activities. "Few realize," she explains, "to what extent our trees are dependent upon the birds in keeping down insect enemies. Birdhouse building is now being fostered in the manual training departments of the schools in many cities of the State, and exhibitions are being held at the outdoor life schools in the federated districts.

Sanctuaries are being established, notably along the Milwaukee River, where berry-bearing shrubbery attractive to bird life has been planted instead of the more conventional growth. The work is being done by the city park board.

Roadside beautification has an important place in the work of the federated women of the State. The Sheboygan Marsh, a tract of 7000 acres near Elkhart Lake, which for the past 13 years has been drained and become a constant fire menace, has now had its waters impounded, and is teeming with wild life—terns, bittern, great blue herons and many species of beautiful song birds. A flock of 50 young mallards was lately released in the marsh. It is the plan of the clubs to invite migratory bird life to rest at the marsh on their cross-country flights. Wild rice and celery are being planted to attract them.

The Federated Women's Clubs of Wisconsin have also conducted a public crusade for the protection of the great blue heron, a picturesque and useful but much misunderstood bird, which has been threatened with extinction, whole rookeries having been ruthlessly exterminated overnight. The women have also taken up the cause of the management and protection of the beaver, whose dams have impounded reservoirs of water and made it available for the saving of the Brule Valley during high fire-hazard times.

Among other organizations now "educating through planting" are 2000 Girl Reserves of Milwaukee. "We do not like to talk our girls up to a pitch of achievement, and then give them nothing to do about it," declares Miss Viola Welty, director. As their spring project they have undertaken to finance a 100-acre pine plantation, and have already raised $50, enough to finance the planting of 15,000 pines. This project particularly appealed to the staff of the Girl Reserves, because the child with only a penny may participate. The project is becoming state-wide, Beloit, Wis., being the first camp to join the project launched by the Milwaukee Girl Reserves. Balances of spending money, whether 5 or 50 cents, are being turned into the Plantation Fund as the girls leave their summer camp in the Genesee woods.

The 20 business and professional women's clubs of Wisconsin the last year created a reforestation committee, centering in the public relations chairman. They have already on hand a sum with which to dedicate 30,000 living trees to live workers.

The American Legion Auxiliary will be "in conference" this month, with a plan for cooperating with the Government in planting living memorials.

The Democratic women's clubs in the 71 counties of the State are fostering a 640-acre section pinery, the penny going to plant three pines in honor of Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross. The forest will be dedicated to and named for our Forester-President Roosevelt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

How Important Is the Conversation of Little Folks When Alone Together at Meal Times, Indoors or Out!

Without a Speedometer

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD be difficult to explain just why the fact that it is August should lead one to meditate concerning speedometers. It may be because the light on the distant hills is so subdued in the fleecy haze that it quiets one, as the more brilliant glow of spring and autumn do not seem to; nature's speedometer is disconnected.

Or it may be that the blending of gold and purple of ripening grain, of goldenrod and aster, reminds one that it is a waiting time. Harvest days are on the way but not yet arrived. There is no hurry. In one sense at least, there is nothing to do but wait.

Or, perhaps, one suddenly realizes, one day, that the month is flying by all too swiftly. One wishes to call attention to the speedometer, to beseech the driver to slow down, to let it be August for at least three months.

August is a vacation month. One need not arise at a stated time. The alarm clock has been allowed to run down. The speedometer rests motionless in the car. Therefore, one arises at an hour that would seem quite impossible and ridiculously early at any other season of the year, and is, thereby, infinitely richer in experiences.

On an early August morning a new, and vastly different, world awaits the early riser. Only then can one enjoy the honey-sweet odor of heavy dew on fields of clover, of meadows of new-mown hay over which has been spread a filmy veil of pearl embroidered cobwebs.

A new art gallery is also presented to the early riser. The artist has dimmed his colors, and so blended them with the mist from the river that flaming cardinal flowers soften and merge into the gray of the rocks so that the whole is but an impression rather than a definite picture.

The sounds of early August morning falling leaf echoes through the silence, like the lost note of a symphony, on the way to join its mates. Clouds float "with rest in motion." There is neither reckoning of space nor measuring of speed.

At length, without seeming to have moved, the sun disappears beyond the western hills. All night the crickets fiddle to the beating of the metronome of the river, as it swishes unceasingly against its stony banks.

August is a speedometerless month. Summer has paused a while. September with its fruitage will again hasten the march of the year. We shall be glad to take to the road, to join the procession and reckon the speed of our progress. But for this month we merely meditate on speedometers.

Individual Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY CURIOSITY got the better of me as I watched my next-door neighbor at the beach, as she carved little spoonlike ladles from soft wood. We met at the ocean's edge each afternoon of this our first week at the shore. She was keeping an eye on her children at play. I was busy with manuscripts. We had only a nodding acquaintance until this moment when I left my sunshade and came over to hers.

"What are you making those fascinating little ladles for? I just cannot restrain my wonder any longer!"

"I dread to confess to you," she answered as though we were old friends and were continuing an intimate conversation, "that I'm one of those farsighted individuals who in August plan for the next Christmas. These are to be part of my giving for 1933."

"Part of it? What's the other part, if I may ask?"

"I'm sure you'd never guess, so I will tell you. These are to go with small handwrought pottery jars, to be filled with honey from my own hives. The ladles are a bit crude, perhaps," and she scrutinized the nearly completed ladle which, at least to my untrained eye, looked quite perfect in shape and finish.

Then she told me that each year when she came to the beach for her children's vacation she made her homemade gifts for the coming December holiday. One year it was silken book-covers; another, the long, narrow net bags filled with lemon verbena from her farm garden, which friends were delighted to receive and place among their undergarments. Last season she had bestowed pine needle pillows upon her former guests at the farm, knowing that the pungent odor on winter nights would bring back pleasant memories. This year, however, she plans for something quite different.

"I live near a pottery on the outskirts of our city where I can get the ware fired. Last year I attended a pottery class and made the containers, had them glazed and fired and when I go home from here I shall have a spoon or ladle to go with each pot and cover. This autumn I shall fill them with honey, and they will constitute my Christmas giving for this season."

She has chosen, she explained, for her individual friends their respective favorite colors—the ladles are in their natural wood without stain or finish—thirty of them. On some of the little jars she painted a design before the last firing of the pottery; on others there was a monogram; others were plain in one color. All were, I knew as I watched her deft fingers, attractive and will be welcomed and appreciated next December when the fortunate ones will be reminded of a friend's thoughtfulness—and originality.

I. A.

Fashion Nuggets

There is a roughness to all silk weaves. The ever popular faille and bengaline have again established their identity, and will continue a popular fabric throughout the season. Satins with a ribbed effect are also favored.

There is a tendency toward the tunic dress which may develop a popularity for more dressy tailored wear. If worn long, and on irregular lines, this type is adaptable to almost any type figure.

Modern Flower Embroideries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE gayety, brilliance and charm of the attractive floral patterns in old canvas work is being reproduced today by Miss Ellen St. John Scott, a cousin of the famous antarctic explorer. By the use of simple embroidery stitches on linen and cloth, she has evolved a style which is both modern and individual.

"I cannot draw!" she says. "I make the designs as I go along, and I never do two things alike."

Occasionally, Miss Scott employs traditional and other designs, but it is in her spontaneous floral decoration that she excels.

Embroidered Hats and Bags

At one time she embroidered flowers in raffia on hats which were sold in one of the most exclusive London shops, from where they were sent to every country in the world. Unwittingly a stranger once paid a pretty compliment to Miss Scott's talent. She and a friend, while on a visit to Switzerland, were one day each wearing one of the hats when a lady came up and said admiringly, "Your hats are beautiful. I know where you got them," mentioning the name of the aforementioned store, and little knowing that they were the work of one of the wearers.

The first example of Miss Scott's work seen by the writer was a black cloth work bag with a lovely Georgian bunch of flowers embroidered on it, in which mingled red and yellow roses, bluebells, fuchsias and many colored daisies, with every tint of green in the foliage—bronze, jade and grass.

This type of design has been replaced for bags by charming floral wreaths, such as the one seen in the photograph. It is worked on a rather coarse oatmeal-colored Irish linen in lovely soft shades of red and yellow roses, blue forget-me-nots, and mauve daisies, with the inevitable touch of white, which Miss Scott always introduces. On the back of the bag is a dainty little bunch of flowers including fuchsias. For, as Miss Scott says, "People love fuchsias. I always find that if I add a fuchsia anything will sell."

Color With Darning Wools

Her sense of color is wonderful though she has never had a painting lesson. In order to get the exact tints that she needs she does not hesitate to use a bit of darning wool.

"I find the soft colors of darning wools very useful," she explained. "They throw up the other colors. Once I got a lovely emerald green on a mending card. In fact I use all sorts of wools, such as bits left over from knitting, as well as the ordinary embroidery wools.

"I will tell you what I am doing now," she said. "Decorating enormous garden mats from Nigeria. I work a herbaceous border of delphiniums and poppies and lavender bushes all round them—it means 4½ yards of embroidery! People put the mats on the grass and use them to sit on after playing tennis. Dame Madge Kendal (the veteran actress) has them all over her garden. I am also making cushions for the garden of colored hessian embroidered in wool and raffia with wreaths of pink and scarlet poppies, almost natural size and yellow and white daisies.

Miss Scott adds touches of bright mercerized cotton or silk sometimes to bring out the light high lights, as was done in the old canvas work flowers, of which her work is such an attractive modern version.

L. J.

By B. J. Mason, London—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Bag of Oatmeal-Colored Irish Linen Is Embroidered With a Floral Wreath in Soft Shades of Red, Yellow, Blue and Mauve

Casual Bags

Little ruffled bags of cotton organdy are in order for "cotton evenings." They are mounted on pastel-colored frames of various compositions, but their general air is informal, and no-matter-about-me.

"Old-fashioned" alpaca is again coming into its own. It flares and pleats to perfection, besides being cool, sleek, and unrumpled. It is being used in sport togs, including bathing suits and slacks.

Meals For Our Children

III—Juveniles Dine al Fresco

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THERE'S a great big tree in the yard where we can eat our lunch," related Big Sister, who had seen the beautiful new home for the first time. Farm colonial architecture and early American furnishings alike were lost upon this little neighbor girl who saw only the shady lawn under the big tree and all its possibilities. But then, a love of the out-of-doors is a trait old as early America itself. Children, fortunately, can indulge in it every day at play and frequently at mealtimes, for it is no trouble to have them eat under the open sky. It requires only a slightly different plan in preparation. Later, agreeably enough, there are no crumbs to brush up!

Equipment

If the children's table is a folding one or of light weight, it is likely they themselves can carry it out and put it in the shade and follow with the chairs. If they have no table, there is a heavy paper table now on the market. Also a wicker basket set of two small wooden tables. In absence of any sort of table, the children won't mind sitting on the ground on the small new oilcloth chair pads or on the quilted cotton pad which measures about a yard in length and allows space for two children.

To simplify picnic preparations in the kitchen, it would be ideal to clear part of a shelf in a low cupboard within reach of the children and to place there paper plates, some of the new paper cups with handles for cocoa and the like, sealed half-pint containers or paper tumblers and the new drinking cup holders for milk or other beverages or ice cream, straws, paper spoons and forks with or without the new composition handles, paper napkins and tablecloths, if desired. Then each child, or at least an older child could open the cupboard door, select the equipment advised by mother and set it out to await the serving of the food.

If the child had a basket with a strong handle—a real convenience for errands as well as for picnics—he could bring the basket to mother and she could place therein the plate of lunch or dinner, the sealed container of beverage, and so forth, and tuck the paper napkin over the top. Even a small child could proudly carry such a compact basketful into the open, unpack it and enjoy the supreme delight of independent outdoor eating.

Of course, a tray would serve in place of a basket. Or each child might carry his plateful and mother follow with a pitcher of milk and tumblers. There might be occasions where father and mother want to follow suit and in that case they could carry the hot dish out in an electric cooker or casserole, the cold beverage or fruit juice in the thermojug or pitcher, and serve the main dish and beverage outdoors.

Now for menus that would be easy to transport.

Molded Vegetables and Meat Garnished With Lettuce
Bread and Butter Cocoa
Sliced Ripe Banana

Molded Vegetables and Meat

Strain
½ cup cooked spinach. Add
½ cup diced carrots
¼ cup tomatoes and
¼ cup celery, cut up. Add
1 pound ground lean beef
1 teaspoon salt and
2 egg yolks or
1 whole egg. Mix thoroughly. Pack into buttered loaf pan. Put into a moderate oven (350 deg. F.). After 15 minutes decrease the heat slightly and bake about one hour—at 325 deg. F. Serve hot or cold. For the children, garnish each slice with lettuce. Serves five persons.

Here is another menu for children's outdoor lunches or suppers. The Spanish rice may be baked in the cool of the day and the children's portions reheated. Fruit whip, too, may be made ahead of time.

Spanish Rice Peanut Butter Sandwiches
Celery Milk
Uncooked Fruit Whip

Spanish Rice

Wash
1 cup rice. Place it in a buttered casserole. Add
2 cups water
4 cups tomato juice
3 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
2 stalks cut celery
1 onion, cut fine and
½ cup stuffed olives, sliced. Bake in a slow oven about 325 deg. F. for a long time, about 2½ hours. Adults may prefer addition of 1 finely cut green pepper. This amount serves six.

Cocoa

To make the sirup, mix
2 cups sugar
1 cup cocoa. Add
½ cup water and boil 5 minutes. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla. For hot cocoa for the children, scald the milk and add one tablespoon sirup to each cup. For cold cocoa, just add the sirup to the milk in the same proportion—1 tablespoon sirup to 1 cup milk—and shake well or beat with rotary beater.

A dash of cinnamon may be put on top the glassful for variety.

Uncooked Fruit Whip

Beat the whites of
2 eggs. Add
¼ cup sugar and beat until consistency of meringue. Fold in
1 cupful fruit pulp, sieved apricots or peaches. Chill. Heap lightly in serving dishes or paper cups with lids. Garnish with a strawberry or cherry.

Another menu that will be relished outdoors follows:

Broiled Lamb Chop Boiled Potato
Fresh Spinach Sandwiches Milk
Oatmeal Cookies

Fresh Spinach Sandwiches

Look over and wash about
2 cups fresh spinach. Place on bread board and cut into small squares with sharp knife. Season with juice of
¼ lemon and
¼ teaspoon salt. If desired, mix with
1 tablespoon mayonnaise. Spread on buttered bread. Serve at once.

Oatmeal Cookies

Blend
¼ cup butter with
3 tablespoons sugar and
2 eggs. Add
½ cup milk
1 cup oatmeal. Beat. Mix together
1½ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder. Add to the mixture. Also add
¾ cup raisins. Drop onto buttered pans. Bake in a quick oven, 400 deg. F. for 8 to 10 minutes or until done. This amount makes 30 cookies.

[There are six of these articles on Children's Meals. The next will appear soon.]

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Button Details Add to Styles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTONS continue to be such an interesting fashion detail that they prove an important asset in the quick restyling of almost any garment, whether for house or outdoor wear. The woman who does her own sewing is usually apt to notice the advantages of these button details as displayed on model garments in the shops, and realizes the rejuvenating results possible with the minimum expenditure of time, labor and money.

Many of the so-called "convertible" tricks of the modern wardrobe owe their somewhat amusing versatility to the ingenious placement and use of colorful, well-chosen buttons. A favorite instance is the high-or-low neckline, the change being accomplished merely by buttoning the loose, right side of the front to a button—or buttons—on the left shoulder. This gives the high neckline. Unbuttoned, the right side hangs loose in a graceful rever, often disclosing a contrasting vestee or bit of dainty lingerie. Even the buttonholes may lend a colorful touch if piped to harmonize with the shade of the buttons. When the front of a worn waist must be disguised, no better model than this could be chosen. An extra rever, turning back over the one attached to the waist, may be of white pique, if the dress happens to be navy or black, with buttonholes piped in the dark color and buttons in a modernistic design of both colors. The cuffs should repeat the button and buttonhole effect.

Buttoned-On Trimmings

Much fashion interest attaches to the various "button-on" trimmings, the buttons being not merely decorative but placed to perform efficient service in the anchoring of such details as capelets, epaulets, scarfs, collars, cuffs and other removable accessories. The folds of a cowl neck, for instance, will be sure to keep in place if held by two or three ornamental buttons either in front or at one side.

A wayward neck scarf can have a short end buttoned on the left shoulder with the long end passing around the neck, to meet the buttons at the front closing. A tabbed collar, with a bright button in each tab, may form a neat little path for a too fly-away scarf—and so it goes! One of the prettiest of the buttoned-on accessories is a scarf capelet that criss-crosses over the front and buttons on each side, over a vertically placed row of buttons almost under the arms.

Two-Purpose Outfit

An astonishing two-purpose outfit owes its transformation to the clever use of buttons. The foundation frock is dark brown crepe with white polka dots. The belt has two large brown buttons at center of back and front, giving a buckle effect in each case. Smaller buttons are set vertically as far down as the elbows of the long sleeves. For street wear and traveling, the wearer buttons to the belt of frock a brown skirt of sheer wool, which separates sufficiently in front to take advantage of the low-set pleats in the frock. A jaunty capelet buttons to the sleeves. It has a scarf neckline, adjustable in many ways and partially concealing the front of the frock. There is nothing in this double-duty costume that the average home dressmaker could not easily duplicate, very possibly with two laid-aside dresses.

When using buttons in unusual ways, it is well to remember that loops of the fabric, braid or cord are an ornamental substitute for buttonholes; also that linked buttons, fastened in pairs, are both decorative and utilitarian. They may be connected with cord, strands of wool, or crocheted chainstitch, according to the fabric of the garment.

The family button bag will often provide an astonishing assortment of buttons well suited to all these purposes, which perhaps have never been thought of before.

Luncheon Picture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Green checkered cloth . . . small doilies of pink . . .
Mint-lemonade with its ice-music clink;
Pink and green plates, and a white crystal dish . . .
Ready for luncheon . . . what more could you wish?

Yellow-green lettuce, egg centers of gold . . .
Scarlet tomatoes, so gay to behold . . .
Beetroot, magenta, aglint in the sun . . .
Tiny white shallots . . . the salad is done.

Golden the butter, and wheaten the bread . . .
Never so colorful banquet was spread!
Scarlet nasturtiums in olive green bowl
Finish the picture . . . a beautiful whole.

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LAURA JANE FISHER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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CREOLE RICE CAKES

6 slices bacon, chopped
2 tablespoons chopped onion
2 tablespoons green pepper
½ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups rice, cooked
1 cup flour
4 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 can tomato pulp

Fry the bacon crisp, leaving the bacon fat in frying pan. Once bacon and add to onion, pepper and rest of ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Fry in the bacon fat as pancakes.

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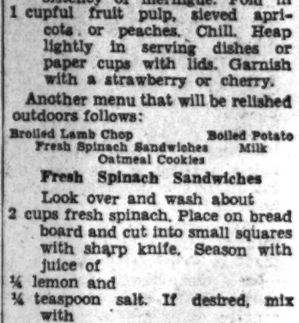

"I quit! It's a PEQUOT" Corky

Mrs. Boyd, of Montana, writes that her puppy tore up many of her sheets—"but Corky's sharp teeth and claws made no impression on the Pequots." Pequot sheets wear longer because they're STRONGER. Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

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FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

The Home Forum

Vacations

THE Lady With a Duster, discussing with Stasia the exact meaning of a vacation, resorted to the dictionary to prove her case.

(She is one of the people who do that, it may as well be admitted, but she generally does it politely.)

Stasia thought a vacation signified a change. The Lady thought so, too; but she insisted that the word itself, taken literally, had no such meaning, and that the suggestion of change was one that had grown up around the word by usage. Ultimately she turned to the dictionary, and carefully keeping any inflection of triumph out of her voice, read: "'Vacation, from vacate: derivation, Latin vaco, be empty.' Same as vacant, vacuous, and vacuum, you know."

"So you mean that a vacation is a vacant time, or a vacuum? Or a period of vacuity?" Stasia wanted to know.

"Why not refer back to the original verb, *to vacate*, and say that it is a time that is or has been vacated? Emptied, you know, just as a house is vacated."

"Well, then," Stasia mused, "according to that, a vacation is a time that has been vacated of something—one's usual occupation, for instance. A banker's vacation is emptied of banking—a broker's of broking—a caulker's of caulking—a lobsterman's of lobsters—a truffle-digger's of truffling—"

"Darling, you are getting the idea. Emptied, too, of the usual scene, for I am having a vacation when I go to the shore, even though I keep right on getting meals. Oh, yes, I am. Or a vacation may be a time when members of the family separate and go their own ways. Husbands and wives, parents and children—"

"Indeed, yes!" said Stasia. "Or—" Stasia lazily sunk herself in contemplation of a new angle of vacation experience. "Why not a vacation from one's lifelong companion?"

"I said husbands and wives."

"No, I mean really lifelong."

"Is this a puzzle or a catch? The only lifelong companion anyone has is himself."

"That's just what I mean," declared Stasia. "Why not take a vacation from oneself? Just suppose that you, for instance, should find it impossible to take a vacation this year."

"For all I can see now, that is true," the Lady murmured.

Stasia nodded. "Just imagine that you can't go away for a change of scene, or occupation, or associates, that your family need you right here all summer long, and that you can't change your regular duties, omit them or shirk them. They are the bedrock of your life. They are basic immutabilities."

"Entirely possible," replied the Lady.

"Well, then, how are you going to get a vacation?"

"*You* tell *me*."

"Just by becoming—temporarily—someone else!" There was a note of triumph in Stasia's voice. Stasia never hid her feelings.

"Becoming you, you mean? Just swapping around with you for a while? To be fair, free and twenty-four? I'd like that!"

"Why, ye-es. I mean inside, you know. Practically and as far as all obligations and human relationships go, you'd still be yourself and I'd be myself. But inside you'd be I, and I'd be you."

"I can see myself being you," the Lady smiled. "If I were you, this dusting of the bookshelves would be done in half an hour. I'd never pause from the time I started at the left hand upper corner until I tucked back the World's Almanac at the end of the lowest shelf on the right. I'd never read a word or open a book or moon over a title."

"Well, why not?" Stasia persisted. "If you did it that way, just think of the sheer delight of settling down afterward with the job all done and simply abandoning yourself to a book you really want to read. You see it's this way. You have always got fun out of playing while you work. I get fun out of playing when the work is finished. I can see that there is something to be said for both methods; and, if we should exchange them, shouldn't we be resting ourselves?"

"Then, Stasia, your plan means that a person might drop—temporarily—some of his most pronounced characteristics. A phlegmatic being who never gets excited, is even-tempered and level-voiced, maybe a little slow, might face about and be full of oh's and ah's and enthusiasm."

"Yes, and a methodical woman who runs her house by rule, or an orderly woman who always picks up after her family, could try a new course. She could be happy-go-lucky, haphazard, and unexpected. She could let the family hang up their own coats and fold up their own newspapers."

"Do you suppose she really could?"

"I'll admit there would be difficulties. There would be lapses. One's usual self would be dashing back unexpectedly. Then one would have to be firm, and say, 'Why, *you*? You aren't supposed to be here. You're on a vacation. You must take your hat and go right straight back!'"

"One difficulty," said the Lady, "is that we take ourselves so much for granted that I don't know that I'd recognize myself if I met myself coming back like that."

Stasia tried to think that out.

"The way to do would be, I should say, to choose just one habit or one trait and concentrate on keeping that one away, and substituting something different in its place—I tell you! Begin on the outside and work in. Start with something like hair, for instance. You wear it plain. Try a wave. As for me, I abhor lipstick; but, if I used a little, I might look like a different person. If we exchanged your frilly dresses for my sport clothes, don't you suppose we'd feel differently inside? Don't you, in fact, stretch yourself to a velvet gown, and settle down to a house dress? Satin shoes—rubber soles; how differently you feel when you change from one to the other."

"It would be a vacation," the Lady admitted, "to see a different face in the mirror."

"Men, too," Stasia pursued the subject. "A smooth-shaven man who raises a beard, or a man who just once changes his habit of getting a new suit to look exactly like the one he had before, would be practically unrecognizable not only by his friends, but by himself as well."

"Oh, practically," the Lady agreed.

"As for the thrill one gets out of planning for a vacation," Stasia went on, "we'd get that, too, in planning a vacation away from ourselves. Instead of sitting down to a list of hotels or a sheaf of road maps, we could make a list of habits, traits, and manners among which we could make our choice. We'd con them and weigh them, and consider which we liked best, and which were most practicable. Then we'd choose something. We'd draft a set of specifications. Then we'd plan our wardrobe and our ensemble for it. Don't you think the best part of vacation is the fortnight before it begins? We could draw up a delightful creation, designed just as we'd like it, inside and out. And then when vacation time came—it could be any time, you know—we'd just move into that new creation.

"Ah, you make it sound so easy," the Lady objected. "As if one could ever do it like that!"

"Oh, well," Stasia made an airy little gesture. "It will be a secret between you and yourself. Nobody is going to institute proceedings against you if you don't fulfill the specifications."

"And after the vacation is over, what are you going to do then?" the Lady persisted. "Are you going to let your old self come home, or what?"

"That depends. If you like some of the new ways, you could keep on using them, couldn't you?" Stasia glanced ever so briefly at the Lady's hair, combed back on a knot at her neck as she had worn it for twenty years. "If you decided you like a soft wave or two, you could keep on with it. Or if you liked letting the family fold up their newspapers—"

"Oh, but that would mean *leaving* the papers about until they did fold them up!" the Lady cried in real dismay.

"My dear," warned Stasia, "it looks as if you would have to do some work on the inside of yourself before you can get a perfect vacation out of trusting the family to be its own valet."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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Glades of Sherwood Forest: From a Wood Block by Charles W. E. Morris

Manitoba Prairies

Entering the province from the east, especially, the sudden change from timberland to prairie is startling: from the cool, dark-green depths of luxuriant forests one is swept, as by magic, into a land drenched in color.

For miles the prairies are treeless and level, or gently billowing, stretching away to the horizon in waves of green and daffodil-yellow and ocher, until the great bowl of the sky cups down, in softest blue, to meet them. When the wheat is young, there is one vast silver-green carpet, darkened almost to purple where cloud-shadows lie. Later, when the grain has grown taller, the prairie becomes an undulating blue-green sea, silvered by wind-ripples, gilded where the sun creeps across it. And when the grain stands ripened, wave after wave of burnished gold stretches to the horizon.

The prairie loam is almost black, and where an occasional road lies, it winds through the grain like a band of purple-black ribbon.

Wheat is Manitoba's principal crop, but there also are stretches of oats, barley and rye; and nothing is more beautiful than the acres of flax, vivid blue flowers mingling with the yellow of wild buttercups.

Prairie wild-flowers claim more than their place in the sun. They spatter the fields with color wherever they can crowd in among the grain or push back the prairie-grass. Wild roses open pink and fragrant blossoms all along the highways; the purple loam of prairie-roads is edged with gold-buttercups in the early season, feathery asters and goldenrod later; black-eyed Susans crowd together everywhere, massing their vivid orange to lure bees that hover over honey-sweet thistle. Splashes of red show the Indian's paintbrush; magenta is coral-weed; drifts of white are daisies; glowing yellow is wild mustard. The Indian gods were truly generous when they scattered the seeds of flowers over their prairies.—"Beautiful Canada," by VERNON QUINN. (New York: Stokes.)

STANDING within the glades of Sherwood, amid the stately, enduring veterans of the forest, one becomes conscious of something approaching awe in the realization that many of these mighty trees have witnessed the passing of more than a thousand years.

History is written in their hoary limbs, romance lingers and mystery lurks within their shadows, yet withal they bear an air of apathy and indifference to man and all his works; they are satisfied, apparently, to remember earlier times when they themselves were mere fledglings of a once mighty clan.

Peering along these woodland paths, one almost expects to catch a glimpse of lithe stalwart figures in jerkins of Lincoln green, to hear the twang of a tautened longbow, or perchance to catch the chuckle of a jovial friar. Toward the north side of the forest are the limestone crags, overgrown with maple, hazel, oak, alder and ivy, almost concealing the numerous caves which lie within them. Some of these caves rejoice in such picturesque names as the Pin Hole, Dog Hole, Robin Hood's Cave, Mother Grundy's Parlor and Little John's Cavern. Archæologists have found the caves rich in relics of the past.

Today the greater part of Sherwood lies within that district known as the Dukeries, happily protected from further deforestation. Many of the great old trees have had their branches chained together to prevent disintegration and, in their behalf, the skill of the tree expert has been used to the fullest degree in an endeavor to preserve for future generations these trees, which are unique in their antiquity and historical association.

She Goes Away

"I wish you would sit still," said Timmy the cat. "You keep rushing round, and jumping up, and twiddling about. It's very undignified and disturbs me."

"I can't help it," said Ben Love-a-Duck. "I don't mind being undignified. I'm searching. That's what I'm doing. I've been upstairs and downstairs, and even under the beds. Oh—what's that?"

Away he went over the lawn where the mower made a gentle swishing sound. The mower and the gardener's big boots were generally of deep interest to Ben, but now his one concern was to see who was hiding behind a rose bush. He rushed round it, full of eager delight. But oh—it was nothing!

The laburnums were hung with bunches of buds like beads; the may trees were covered with tiny green pearls; the chestnuts were out in tender young leaf; the pigeons were cooing; a thrush was singing. It all meant nothing to Ben Love-a-Duck. He went back to Timmy with drooping tail.

"She was not there, after all."

"Of course not, if you mean Elizabeth," said Timmy. "She's in the kitchen, where she ought to be, cooking my fish. I've been in eleven times to see if it's done. The last time I went she said—well, she told me to go and sit in the sun. But it will soon be ready now." He licked his lips in anticipation.

"I don't mean Elizabeth," said Ben.

"She's the most important person in this house," said Timmy; "the cook always is. She gave me my saucer of milk this morning."

"I mean the one who belongs to me," said Ben.

"Oh, that one! Yes, she's gone. But what I say is, leave me the cook, and I don't care who else goes"; and Timmy began to wash his face.

"Why did she go? Why ever did she go," said Ben, beginning to search again.

"She's not in the garden," said Timmy, stretching himself lazily, and smelling a wallflower. "I know all about it. I've been here ten years, but you are still only a puppy."

"Tell me where she is, then."

"She's gone to France. She did it last year. She'll go again next year most likely."

"O-o-ough!" howled Ben.

"Cheer up," said Timmy; "she'll come back. Why not dig up a bone, or chase some other cat? Not me!"

"Bones and food have lost all interest for me," said Ben. "I shall just do nothing but think about her until she comes back. I am inconsolable."

He wandered sadly away. Presently he found the kitchen door open. Elizabeth was making a mutton pie with a delicious smell. Her canary, Chinkety Pom, was singing loudly in his new gilt cage. On the scullery floor stood a large blue plate—Timmy's plate—full of freshly cooked fish. Ben strolled forward, and pensively ate it all up.

Night Piece: The Owl

Here in the summer woods I mark
A soft gray shadow in the dark,
A floating stillness, feathered, light:
An owl drifts by, in silent flight.

Then from a thicket more remote
I hear his slow inquiring note,
A still-receding anxious cry,
As if he wondered what and why.

So suave the beat of flitting wing,
So strange that poignant questioning,
I stand entranced, and in me rise
The motions of a sweet surprise—
A wordless love of beauty found
Anew in woodland scene and sound.
This seems a glimpse of endless good:
A night-bird flying through a wood.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

L'Identité immortelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

BIEN des gens croient que pour obtenir l'immortalité, il suffit que la conscience individuelle retombe dans ce qu'ils nomment "le grand fleuve de la Vie," où se perdraient toutes les distinctions. Cette opinion est même partagée par certaines personnes auxquelles le sentiment religieux ne fait pas défaut; croyant voir dans ces paroles de notre Maître: "Qu'il renonce à lui-même," l'indication qu'il ne faut point désirer une individualité consciente, elles ont considéré ce renoncement comme un progrès dans le domaine du développement moral. D'autres encore s'attardent dans la vallée de la dépression, et disent peut-être qu'à leur avis, rien ne mérite de survivre chez elles. Mais celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne sait que les paroles de Jésus s'appliquent au rejet du faux sens mortel de l'homme, et que ce qui est indigne de survivre, c'est la croyance que l'homme vit dans la matière. Il sait que l'identité de l'homme véritable ne peut jamais être perdue, parce que cet homme est l'idée de Dieu et coexiste éternellement avec Lui.

Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 217 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Il est impossible que la compréhension conférée par la Science, fasse perdre à l'homme son identité; et la notion d'une pareille possibilité est plus absurde que de conclure que les tons individuels de la musique se perdent dans la source de l'harmonie." Et dans un autre passage (p. 70), nous lisons ceci: "L'Entendement divin maintient toutes les identités, depuis celle d'un brin d'herbe jusqu'à celle d'une étoile, comme étant distinctes et éternelles." "Depuis celle d'un brin d'herbe"—ces paroles donnent matière à penser. En cherchant à comprendre ce que la nature enseigne concernant l'amour de Dieu, une personne se rappela le récit d'un botaniste décrivant des explorations faites en Chine pour trouver des plantes nouvelles ou des variétés d'un certain genre. Avec quelle éloquence il avait dépeint les précipices, les bancs de rocher presque inaccessibles, les hauts pâturages touchant à d'immenses glaciers, les plateaux solitaires où parfois il découvrait avec bonheur la corolle étoilée d'une fleur nouvelle! Ces plantes aux formes variées, aux couleurs exquises, qui fleurissaient par milliers dans les régions les plus désertes, faisaient entrevoir des identités bien diverses. Ne peut-on pas les considérer comme symboles de la richesse et de la variété des idées divines? L'Amour divin ne maintient-il pas d'innombrables formes de beauté spirituelle, qui sont cachées aux yeux mortels; et les merveilles de la nature n'éveillent-elles pas la pensée que dans toute Sa création, Dieu prend plaisir aux variétés infinies de l'identité, qui font partie de Son dessein?

Il est évident que Dieu maintient l'identité de Ses fils et de Ses filles, auxquels Il donne une infinie variété de dons excellents et d'idées justes. Il est certes raisonnable de conclure que "le déroulement d'idées spirituelles et leurs identités qui sont renfermées dans l'Entendement infini et pour toujours réfléchies" (*Science et Santé*, p. 503), ne saurait être ni circonscrit par un sens mortel de temps, ni perdu dans la confusion. Lorsqu'on perçoit le grand fait de la vraie création, on se rend clairement compte que chacun des enfants de Dieu peut découvrir et refléter tant de bien que, même si sa vie ou son travail paraissent être des plus humbles et presque ignorés, nul ne devrait se sentir isolé ou inutile. Semblable à la fleur inconnue croissant au creux d'un rocher, chacun de nous est réellement une des identités de Dieu, sans laquelle le plan divin serait incomplet. Pas une de ces identités ne peut disparaître ou tomber dans le néant. L'expression parfaite des idées infinies de Dieu implique l'éternité.

Ces pensées et ces perspectives paraissent certainement plus fructueuses que des théories arides concernant l'extinction individuelle, ou des craintes déprimantes touchant le manque de temps ou de force nécessaires à l'achèvement d'un bon travail que nous aurions entrepris. Ces appréhensions ne sont que des éléments du tableau peint par l'entendement mortel, qui se représente ainsi son propre avenir. Aussi quel réconfort de savoir que la Vérité peut effacer de notre pensée ce tableau imparfait pour faire paraître l'homme véritable, plein de joie, d'activité, ayant toujours conscience du fait que la Vie et l'Amour sont continus!

"Voici les questions qui se posent: Qu'est-ce que les identités de Dieu? Qu'est-ce que l'Ame? La vie ou l'âme existe-t-elle dans la chose formée? Rien n'est réel et éternel,—rien n'est Esprit,—hormis Dieu et Son idée" (*ibid.*, pp. 70, 71). La compréhension spirituelle peut seule nous aider à apprendre quels sont les dons spéciaux par lesquels nous servirons le mieux notre Père—les grâces du caractère, les moyens d'expression qui sont nécessaires pour donner en quelque sorte des ailes à toutes nos entreprises. Et lorsque nous semblons être entravés par des conditions humaines; lorsque, peut-être en poésie, en musique ou dans les beaux-arts, nos moyens d'exprimer les inspirations empruntées à la source de toute beauté paraissent restreints, quelle joie de savoir que l'éternité nous entoure dès maintenant; que nous avons tous des occasions infinies pour parvenir à la reconnaissance parfaite de notre identité immortelle! Après avoir nourri la foule, Jésus recommanda "que rien ne se perde;" assurément ceci nous enseigne à ne pas gaspiller le bien, ce qui serait le cas si nous nous contentions d'un travail incomplet sous le rapport de l'amour ou de la beauté. Peut-être ne savons-nous encore que peu de chose concernant notre identité véritable; mais il est certain que ceux qui surmontent fidèlement tout obstacle apparent atteignent à cette identité parfaite et obtiennent le "nouveau nom, que personne ne connaît, excepté celui qui le reçoit."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

The Voyage

Merrily, merrily bounds the bark,
She bounds before the gale,
The mountain breeze from Ben-na-dareh
Is joyous in her sail!
With fluttering sound like laughter hoarse,
The cords and canvas strain,
The waves, divided by her force,
In rippling eddies chased her course,
As if they laugh'd again.
Not down the breeze more blithely flew,
Skimming the wave, the light sea-mew,
Than the gay galley bore
Her course upon that favouring wind.
And Coolin's crest has sunk behind,
And Slapin's cavern'd shore. . . .

Merrily, merrily goes the bark,
On a breeze from the northward free,
So shoots through the morning sky the lark,
Or the swan through the summer sea.

—From "The Lord of the Isles," by SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Immortal Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NOTION entertained by many persons is that the gaining of immortality is no more than a slipping back of individual consciousness into what they term "the great stream of Life," where all distinctions are lost. This view is held even by some people not devoid of religious feeling, who have in part interpreted our Master's words, "Let him deny himself," as meaning that one should desire no conscious selfhood; for they regard that as a step forward in moral development. Some, too, linger in the valley of depression, and may say they do not feel there is anything in them worthy of survival. But a student of Christian Science knows that these words of Jesus refer to the denial of a false, mortal sense of man, and that what is unworthy to survive is the belief that man lives in matter. He knows that the identity of the true man can never be lost, because he is God's idea and eternally coexists with Him.

Mary Baker Eddy has said in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 217), "The loss of man's identity through the understanding which Science confers is impossible; and the notion of such a possibility is more absurd than to conclude that individual musical tones are lost in the origin of harmony." And in another passage we read (p. 70), "The divine Mind maintains all identities, from a blade of grass to a star, as distinct and eternal." "From a blade of grass"—these words furnish food for thought. In trying to understand this lesson of God's love taught us by nature, one remembered a botanist's account of his explorations in China in search of new plants or varieties of a certain genus. In glowing words he described how, in some precipitous ravine, on an almost inaccessible ledge of rock, or on lonely upland pastures, skirting the edge of a mighty ice field, he would delight to find the starry eye of some new flower. Thousands of these varied and exquisite forms and colors were blooming in hidden solitudes. Here, indeed, were glimpses of identities various enough! May not they be considered as among the symbols of the wealth and variety of God's ideas? Does not divine Love maintain myriad forms of spiritual beauty, hidden from mortal eyes; and do not wonders in nature arouse the thought that throughout His creation, identity in infinite variety is His pleasure and part of His plan?

How evident that He maintains the identity of His sons and daughters, on whom He bestows good gifts and ideas in infinite variety! It is surely reasonable to infer that the "unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected" (Science and Health, p. 503) could not be circumscribed by a mortal sense of time or lost in confusion. Seeing this great fact of true creation, is it not clear that there is so much for every one of God's children to unfold and reflect that no one, however humble and apparently unheeded his life and work may seem, need feel lonely or useless. Like the unknown flower in the mountain crevice, each one is in reality one of God's identities, and needed in the completeness of His plan. None can pass out into nothingness. Eternity is necessary for the perfect expression of God's infinite ideas.

Such thoughts and expectations would indeed seem more fruitful than barren theories about individual extinction, or depressing fears lest time or strength should fail us to complete any good work upon which we may be engaged. These apprehensions are but parts of the picture mortal mind has painted of its own supposititious future. Then what a comfort it is to know that Truth can blot that imperfect picture out of our consciousness and cause the true man to appear, full of joy and activity and an abiding sense of the continuity of Life and Love!

"The questions are: What are God's identities? What is Soul? Does life or soul exist in the thing formed? Nothing is real and eternal,—nothing is Spirit,—but God and His idea" (*ibid.*, pp. 70, 71). Only spiritual understanding can help us to learn what are the special gifts with which we can best serve our Father—the graces of character, the powers of expression, which are needed to give wings, as it were, to all we achieve. And when we seem to be hampered by human conditions, or limited in our power of expressing—perhaps in art, poetry, or music—the inspirations which come to us from the source of all beauty, what a joy it is to know that eternity is around us now, and that all have infinite opportunities of winning through to the perfect recognition of our immortal identity. Jesus' instruction that "nothing be lost," words given after feeding the multitudes, surely teaches us that there should be no such waste of good things as would be evinced in uncompleted work, either of love or of beauty. We may not know much about our true identity yet; but it is certain that those who faithfully overcome seeming obstacles attain to its fulfillment and are given that "new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Kingdom of Fife

The coast of Fife is the Breezy Coast in little. People who come from Fife will tell you that they come from the Kingdom, as who should say: "We belong to something entirely separate and infinitely superior. No connection with the other person (or persons) over the way." I am a Tweedside man myself and, speaking purely as a Borderer, I am not prepared to admit the Fifers' claims of complete superiority, but, speaking in a general way and to an English audience, it might be conceded that the Fifers have a certain right to their separation and a just cause for pride in their Kingdom.

The Kingdom has the right to be regarded separately, because of its shape; a compact and self-contained peninsula between the deep indentations of the Firths of Forth and Tay. This habit of being self-contained is Fifeshire's strongest characteristic, a trait which it has imparted to the little fishing towns that dot its breezy coast and to its inhabitants themselves. The queer, old-fashioned little towns, once bustling and now picturesquely quiet, are self-contained. So are the fisher-folk and others who live there.

In what way Fife was a Kingdom, as distinguished from the rest of Scotland, is not quite clear to me. Perhaps it was so called because it contained in those earliest days the old capital of the Picts; perhaps because, on account of its position and resources, it could afford to be self-supporting and independent. (It was never part of the Roman province of Britain.) But your loyal Fifer has no doubt that the real reason was that Fife was Fife, and no intelligent person would be interested in inferior localities.

James the First—England's James the First—was the last person I should have suspected of poetic leanings, yet he coined a romantic phrase which is as true as it is happy. "Fife," he said, "is a grey cloth mantle with a golden fringe." That was well said, and, though we were not lacking in respect for the grey cloth mantle, we were more disposed to take delight in the golden fringe. There is no doubt about the golden quality. The sand of innumerable little bays and coves is golden. So is the sunshine that kisses the shore. It is no drowsy or sweltering sun that shines there, for Fife is no Lotus-land, but a sunlight that brings life and vigour, dancing through the crisp, salty air upon waves and golden shore.

That especial salty crispness in the Fife air is very important. You find it not only in the atmosphere but in the character of the people. It is not merely that so many of them are sailors or fishermen. There is in their attitude to life and in their everyday talk a peculiar dry and salty flavour, a certain knowingness and a quiet self-satisfaction that is not in the least offensive to the stranger. Their knowingness has nothing of the egregious cleverness of the modern "smart Alec"; it is—using the word in its old-fashioned Elizabethan sense—a humour, and a delightful humour, too. Naturally a Fifer takes a quiet pleasure in knowing what's what, but he does not necessarily despise you for your ignorance of that knowledge.—A. A. THOMSON, in "The Breezy Coast (Berwick to John o' Groats)." (London: Herbert Jenkins.)

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East Tops West In Mid-Summer Football Game

Newman's Passing and Kicking Feature—Losers Score by Blocked Punt

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—East, composed of former middle western and southern college stars, defeated West, representing the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain sections, by a score of 13 to 7 in a mid-summer football game at Soldier Field Stadium here last night. It was a Century of Progress event, and brought out a splendid crowd of nearly 60,000.

Superiority of the East was not great, being chiefly noted in the running and passing ability of Harry L. Newman '33, former University of Michigan quarterback, and the interference of which he took advantage. East's touchdowns were made on sustained attacks, while West's was made on a blocked punt. The lines were evenly matched.

Considering the many all-America stars in the lineups, the game was not as spectacular as expected. It was a case of star checkmating star. The special forward pass rule, permitting passing from anywhere behind the scrimmage line, figured only twice in the game. The first was when Newman faked a pass from a punt formation, slanted off to right end and faked another on the scrimmage line and dashed five yards more. The second was when G. I. Berry, '33, of University of Illinois, replacing Newman, threw a short one over center from the advanced position.

The first touchdown was made as the result of brilliant rushing and pass catching by R. L. Hortsmann, '33, of Purdue University. He made the initial first down of the game on the eight-yard line as the first quarter neared its end, catching two passes in a series of downs. Three yards were made by a rush, and then Horstmann dashed through left guard and forced his way over the goal line. J. A. Manders of Minnesota was sent in to kick the afterpoint and he lofted a perfect one.

One of West's few consistent drives, failing on the 20-yard line early in the second quarter, led indirectly to its touchdown. East got the ball on the 20-yard line, and, after several short gains, Wesley Fesler '32 of Ohio State University, East end, attempted to punt from the 15-yard line. D. M. Nisbet '33 of Washington State, West end, was on top of Fesler, blocked the punt, picked it up and ran to the goal. J. W. Baker '32 of Southern California, West guard, duplicated Manders' performance in goal kicking.

This tied the score, 7 to 7, and it stayed that way, with neither side showing an advantage until midway in the final quarter. Here Newman began to break away for long, sweeping runs, and to connect with receivers on passes. Standing on the 35-yard line, Newman tossed a long one to Gene Ronzani '33 of Marquette, fullback, who shook off and outfooted several tacklers, darted down the side line and into the end zone. Manders' goal kick was blocked.

The game was a triumph for Coach R. E. Hanley of Northwestern University over Coach H. H. Jones of University of Southern California. Coach Hanley used most of his squad, making substitutions by retail. Coach Jones used every man he had, sending in whole elevens at a time. The summary:

East	West
Robinson, Minn., le	Baker, Nor., lg
re, Nisbet, Wash.,	Mulhaupt, U. C. L. A., Slavich, Santa Clara
Wells, Minn.,	Riley, Nor., lt
rt, Smith, So. Calif.,	Schwegler, Wash.
Munn, Minn.,	Kekick, Ind.,
Musso, Milliken, lg	
rg, Baker, So. Calif.,	O'Brien, Wash.
Ely, Neb.,	Crow, Haskell, c
c, Williamson, So. Calif.,	Sargent, Loyola L. A.
Harris, Notre Dame,	Summerfelt, Army, rg
lg, Gill, Calif.,	Heizer, Stanford
Kurth, Notre Dame,	Marvil, Nor.,
Boswell, T. C., rt	
lt, Brown, So. Calif.,	Johnson, Utah
Fesler, Ohio State,	Feucl, Nor., re
le, Sparling, So. Calif.,	Tipton, So. Calif.
Newman, Mich.,	Berry, Ill., qb
qb, Schaidach, Calif.,	Hufford, Wash.
Zimmerman, Tujane,	Hinchman, Ohio State, lhb
rhb, Drury, So. Calif.,	Beasley, St. Mary's
Purvis, Purdue,	Rentner, Nor.,
McGuire, Wis., rhb	
lhb, Krause, Gonzaga,	Sander, Wash. State,
Fletcher, St. Mary's	Horstmann, Purdue,
Manders, Minn.,	Ronzani, Marquette, fb
fb, Shaver, So. Calif.,	Christiansen, Utah

Score—East 13, West 7. Touchdowns—Horstmann and Ronzani for East; Nisbet for West. Points after touchdowns—Manders for East, Baker for West. Referee—James Masker, Northwestern. Umpires—H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth, and J. J. Lipp, Chicago. Field judge—Col. H. B. Hackett, West Point.

Fink Changes Star Boat

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—Eddie Fink of the Long Beach Harbor fleet, title defender, made peace with the racing committee yesterday by altering his Movie Star II to meet the requirements for the international star class yacht regatta which opens here today. The committee had ruled that the champion, who won the series at Southport, Conn., a year ago, must alter as to position the keel and skeg of the sleek sloop. The committee exacted the same request of James Rockwell, who contemplates representing the Manila, P. I., bay fleet with the Vega II, a Long Beach craft chartered for the classic. There was some question, however, whether Rockwell's craft could be altered in time for the opening race. In this event, it was considered likely that Rockwell might charter the Zoa, another Long Beach sloop, for the race.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	80	57	.500
Rochester	78	65	.545
Baltimore	74	68	.521
Toronto	73	73	.500
Buffalo	72	73	.497
Albany	69	73	.486
Montreal	66	75	.468
Jersey City	56	86	.395

Results Aug. 24

All games postponed.

Kent Defeats West Indies

CANTERBURY, Eng., Aug. 25 (Canadian Press)—Kent, one of the leading first-class county elevens, trounced the touring British West Indies cricket eleven yesterday by an innings and 69 runs, needing only two of the scheduled three days of play. Facing a first-innings total of 331 for Kent, the best the tourists could compile in their own first innings was 73 runs. In the second innings, following right on, they got a total of 166, leaving them with a deficit of 93 runs and one innings.

Cricket Tourists Win

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (Canadian Press)—Cahn's visiting team defeated the Ottawa Valley Cricket Council in the second game here recently, 235 runs to 111. The local high batsman was D. H. Snipper, who had scored 39 runs before he was dismissed, leg before wicket, by Mr. Fullen Cahn. For the visitors E. W. Swanton, with 83 and L. A. C. Pebbles with 56 were the high scorers.

Senators, Yankees Capture American Contests in West

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	79	40	.664
New York	70	47	.598
Cleveland	62	61	.504
Detroit	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	38	86	.492
Chicago	37	84	.471
Boston	50	71	.413
St. Louis	49	70	.366

Results Aug. 24

Washington 12, Detroit 6.
New York 10, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Chicago 7, Boston 6 (10 innings).

The Washington Senators pounded Detroit pitchers for 17 hits yesterday at Navin Field and maintained their eight-game lead over the New York Yankees in the American League baseball race. Earl Whitehill, former Tiger, started in the box for Washington, but was in difficulty as early as the first inning and had to leave the game. Jack Russell relieved him and was the winning pitcher. Goose Goslin hit a pair of homers for the Senators, while Manager Joe Cronin contributed a triple. Carl Fischer lasted six innings for Detroit.

Behind the seven-hit pitching of Johnny Allen, the Yankees kept pace with the Senators yesterday by winning, 10 to 1. The young right-hander struck out seven men and was never in much trouble. The Yanks scored five runs off Oral Hildebrand in the second and third innings, with the help of three Cleveland errors. Walker led the New York attack with two singles and a double. Crosetti hit a home run. Harley Boss was the only Cleveland player to make more than one safety.

The St. Louis Browns defeated Philadelphia in the first half of a doubleheader yesterday at Sportsman's Park, 7 to 6, in 11 innings, but the Athletics came back and won the second contest, 4 to 3. A six-run attack on Bob Grove enabled the Browns to tie the score and send the opener into extra innings. In the eleventh, Gullic singled, was sacrificed to second and scored the winning run on a single by Burns. Cain and Hadley each went the distance in the other game, which the A's won by a two-run uprising in the eighth. Hadley struck out eight men in this game, but walked six.

Johnny Welch broke Boston's losing streak yesterday, when he defeated the Chicago White Sox, 6 to 1, in the first half of a doubleheader. He kept eight safeties well scattered over the nine-inning route and received good support from his teammates, both in the field and at bat. Dusty Cooke drove in three runs with two doubles and a single. The second game lasted 10 innings, and was won by the White Sox, 7 to 6. A home run by Charlie Berry accounted for two of Chicago's runs. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	3	13	17	1
Detroit	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	14	2

Batteries—Whitehill, Russell and Sewell; Fischer, Frasier, Auker and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Owens, Kolls and Ormsby. Time—2h. 11m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	4	4	0	0	1	0	6	10	10	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3

Batteries—Allen and Dickey; Hildebrand, Bean, Hudlin, Connally and Spencer, Myatt. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—2h. 8m.

At St. Louis

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	—	7	11	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—	6	10	0

Batteries—Stiles, Hebert and Hemsley; Grove, Walberg and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Hebert. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	9	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Hadley and Hemsley. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 59m.

At Chicago

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	2

Batteries—Welch and Ferrell; Wyatt, Kimsey, Haid and Grube. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—2h. 1m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—	7	12	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	—	6	15	2

Batteries—Miller, Pabor, Heving and Berry, Grube; Weiland, Kline and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Heving. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—2h. 18m.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 25 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class county cricket games that conclude today were as follows:

Derby 132 and 326 (Judge, five for 37, Alderman 83, Richardson 61), Middlesex 161 (Copson five for 38 and Mitchell five for 63), at Lord's.

Surrey 560 for six declared (Squires 178, Sandham 96, Barling 112, Winlaw 78 not out), Yorkshire 297 for 9 (Leyland 77), at the Oval.

Worcestershire 100 and 215 for 3 (Boyes six for 55, Walters 126, not out, and Nichol 71, not out), Hampshire 90 (Brook six for 32), at Bournemouth.

Brickshire 355 and 26 for no wickets (Kilner 98, Wyatt 72, Bates 124, Sinfield seven for 98), Gloucestershire 344 (Hammond 39, Paine four for 94), at Bristol.

Sussex 245 and 82 for one (James Langridge 65, Astill five for 56 and Bowley 58, not out), Leicestershire 228 (James Langridge five for 63), at Eastbourne.

Lancashire 205 and 196 (Parnes six for 72, Nichols five for 57 and Smith four for 34), Essex 205 and three for no wickets (Wilcox 87, not out), at Liverpool.

Nottinghamshire 358 and 78 for 6 (Hardstaff 62, Sam Staples 62, not out, Matthews five for 53 and Partridge five for 54), Northamptonshire 158 (Jupp 56, Voce six for 55), at Nottingham.

Vines Cleared of Charges

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. had been cleared of all suspicion of professionalism today and was free to concentrate on defense of his national singles tennis title at Forest Hills next month. A two weeks' investigation into the Californian's amateur status, especially with regard to his connection with professional offers, had ended in complete exoneration by the amateur rule committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The committee, after an extensive examination of the champion's personal papers and correspondence and "cross-examination" of Vines himself, found that the Californian had not violated the amateur rule and ruled there was no basis for charges of any sort against him.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	74	24	.536
New Orleans	53	36	.579
Memphis	52	36	.553
Little Rock	52	39	.516
Birmingham	39	39	.500
Nashville	38	39	.491
Chattanooga	37	38	.469
Atlanta	31	39	.356

Results Aug. 24

Memphis 7, Nashville 6.
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 14, Chattanooga 6.
Only games scheduled.

Shellito Fires Way to Second Highest Honors

Iowa Man Wins Preliminary Handicap of Grand American Shoot

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Firing into a stiff breeze from the 20-yard line, H. S. Shellito, of Ames, Iowa, shattered 121 out of a possible 125 targets yesterday to win trapshooting's second highest prize, the preliminary handicap of the Grand American Trapshoot.

Shellito and C. E. Roecher of Pomeroy, Ohio, were tied at 96 hits out of possible 100's at the regulation end of the contest, but the Iowan's aim was more accurate in the shoot-off when he registered 23 hits, against 21 for his opponent, who had the advance of firing from a 17-yard distance. Nearly 5000 persons cheered the ultimate winner.

G. F. Roberts of East Fultonham, Ohio, took third place with a score of 97 from the 23-yard line. Joe Heistand, marksman from Pomeroy, Ohio, won fourth place only after shooting it out with six other gunners who had duplicated his score of 96.

In the shoot-off, which went 50 targets, Heistand broke 48 to nose out Lewis Seaborn of Youngstown, Ohio, who cracked 47 for fifth position. Both fired from the 25-yard line.

Miss Belle McCord Roberts of Long Beach, Calif., was high among the women shooters with 93, while Jim Alston of Houston, Texas and Clyde Mitchell of Milwaukee, tied for professional honors, each breaking 96. Alston won in the shoot-off, 23 to 22.

National Doubles Final on Tuesday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 25—Two quarterfinal-round matches today and two tomorrow, with the semifinal on Monday and the final Tuesday was announced as the new schedule in the men's United States doubles lawn tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen today face one of the "down under" teams, Jack H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, Australian stars, while Francis X. Shields and youthful Frank A. Parker meet the British internationalists, Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde in the second stadium feature.

Saturday the quarterfinal round is scheduled to be completed when the defending champions, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, meet another California team, Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, who have been on and near the top of the heap in national doubles in recent years, will play Australia's Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull.

Only one match was played in the national tournament yesterday. E. D. Toland and E. D. Toland Jr. scored an 8—6, 6—4 victory over William S. Packer and William S. Packer Jr., in the father and son competition.

Dorothy E. Round, Mary F. Heeley, Betty M. Nuthall, Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven of the English Wightman Cup team have all entered the mixed doubles tournament. The draw:

First Round—Upper Half

Elizabeth M. Ryan and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. vs. Dorothy E. Round and Frank H. D. Wilde.

Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. vs. Helen L. Jones and Sam Lee.

Carolin Babcock and Frank A. Parker vs. Mary F. Heeley and Vivian B. McGrath.

Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach and Francis X. Shields vs. Betty M. Nuthall and Frederick J. Perry.

Lower Half

Sarah H. Palfrey and George M. Lott Jr. vs. Dorrance H. Chase and Adrian K. Quist.

Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey and W. F. Moss vs. Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Edward R. Avory.

Jane Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen vs. Katharine Winthrop and Donald P. Turnbull.

Eugenia Sampson and Mary F. Hanrath vs. Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven and Jack H. Crawford.

Carey Is Reëngaged As Pilot of Dodgers

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Simultaneously with the apparent end of long differences between two factions of Brooklyn baseball ownership, Max Carey yesterday was signed to manage the Dodgers again in 1934, marking his third term in office and dispelling reports of a shake-up in the club's leadership.

Carey has been under question most of this season as a result of the Brooklyn club's slump to a point where it has been struggling to keep out of the National League cellar. Despite statements of confidence in him by President Stephen W. McKeever, rumors persisted that he would be replaced.

Finally convinced that a showdown was essential, the Brooklyn organization got together this week, harmonised their long-standing differences, decided to reëngage Carey, and then parted company with Walter F. (Dutch) Carter, who has served as "compromise director" for the last two years by appointment of John A. Heydler, president of the National League. Carey now is free to reorganize the team for 1934.

Carter, whose vote was decisive in naming Carey as Wilbert Robinson's successor in 1932, sent his resignation to President Heydler with the explanation that the Ebbets and McKeever interests, long at swordpoints, now were working together in harmony and that his (Carter's) services no longer were needed. Carter sometime ago urged the reengagement of Carey as manager, to put an end to gossip about a possible successor and help restore the club's sagging morale.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	69	44	.576
Minneapolis	70	62	.591
Indianapolis	66	64	.515
St. Paul	66	70	.490
Toledo	65	70	.481
Louisville	63	71	.470
Milwaukee	61	76	.445
Kansas City	51	88	.373

Results Aug. 24

Columbus 8, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 14, Toledo 8.
Milwaukee 11, Louisville 10.
Only games scheduled.

By-Plays

Largely a Question of Ethics

FOLLOWERS of Harvard and Princeton must be giving considerable thought to the announcement that Capt. Robert Lassiter Jr. of the Yale varsity football team has asked a number of the candidates for next fall's eleven to visit him at Woodbury Forrest, Va., Sept. 2. The so-called "Big Three" have an agreement that there shall not be any football practice before Sept. 15, and while, of course, a football captain or member of a team might be well within his rights in asking some of his fellow players to visit him during vacation, it cannot help leading to the question as to whether it is the best of ethics. Why not give up the president's agreement, so far as opening practicing date for football is concerned, and let each college decide for itself as to just when it will start its football? Then no questions can arise regarding early get togethers.

* * *

Another Coombs With the Athletics

Oldtime baseball fans must be watching the relief work of Pitcher Coombs of the Athletics with much interest. Those who remember the performances of his uncle—Jack Coombs—when the latter was one of the stars of the major-league diamond, will hope that the boy, who made a brilliant name for himself at Phillips Exeter Academy and Duke University, will earn a place as high in the ranks of the majors as did his illustrious uncle in the years just before the World War.

* * *

The Interleague Series Proposed by President Veeck

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion among the major-league baseball magnates as to the wisdom of adopting the plan for a series of interleague games during the middle of the 1934 season. It has been proposed by William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago Cubs, and most of the National League magnates seem to be quite favorable, while President Clark C. Griffith of the Washington Americans is among those who fail to enthuse over it. There is no question but what the all-Star American-National League game at Chicago this summer added much to the interest in major-league baseball, and it might help to have the two leagues suspend their regular seasons for a time so that their clubs could meet each other in a series of games. It would seem as if it were a plan worth trying.

Ed Brandt Pitches Boston Braves to Sixth Straight, 4-3

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	43	.613
Boston	60	53	.585
Chicago	60	53	.547
Pittsburgh	62	53	.539
St. Louis	64	56	.533
Philadelphia	48	66	.421
Brooklyn	48	66	.411
Cincinnati	45	73	.381

Results Aug. 24

Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh at New York, postponed.

Ed Brandt pitched the Boston Braves to their sixth straight victory yesterday in the National League baseball race, defeating the St. Louis Cardinals by 4 to 3. As the Giants were idle, the Braves gained valuable ground in the close battle for top position and this morning are only six games behind. It was Brandt's fifteenth victory of the season and a well-earned one at that. Bill Hallahan pitched for the Cardinals and actually lost the game in the first inning because of a wild streak. Wally Berger put aside his home-run bat yesterday, but came through with two timely singles. Whitney's single in the fifth inning drove in Moore with the deciding run. Medwick hit a homer and double for the Cards, driving in all of their runs.

The Chicago Cubs went into third place in the standing yesterday by virtue of a double triumph over Philadelphia. Guy Bush pitched three-hit ball in the first game, while his mates collected eight off Ed Holley. It was the closest kind of a battle most of the way, the only real Chicago rally coming in the ninth. Kiki Cuyler hit a homer for the Cubs in this game. The Chicago club had difficulty winning the second contest, for the Phillies were hitting. Tinning, who started for the winners, was driven out in the eighth, Herrmann finishing.

Brooklyn and Cincinnati divided a doubleheader at Ebbetts Field yesterday, the Dodgers taking the first game and the Reds the second. Van Mungo was master of the Reds in the opener. He yielded only seven safeties and was ahead from the first inning on. Paul Derringer gave him a battle for seven innings. Ralph Boyle led the Brooklyn attack with a double and two singles. Larry Benton broke Cincinnati's losing streak in the second game by taking a pitchers' battle from Ray Benge. Harry Rice drove in two runs behind Benton. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	4	6	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Brandt and Hogan; Hallahan and Wilson. Umpires—Moran, Quigley and Reardon. Time—2h. 15m.

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	—	5	8	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	2

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Holley and Davis. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Powell. Time—1h. 54m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	—	9	16	0
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	—	6	13	2

Batteries—Tinning, Herrmann and Campbell; Moore, Pearce, Elliott, Collins and Davis. Winning pitcher—Tinning. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Stark, Powell and Rigler. Time—2h. 17m.

At Brooklyn

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	7	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—Stumpf and Lopez; Derringer, Kolp and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Magerkurth and Barr. Time—1h. 38m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	3	7	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	9	2

Batteries—Benton and Manion; Benge and Outen. Umpires—Barr and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 2m.

Middlesex Women Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUTON—Middlesex's team retained its title at the second annual women's inter-county track and field athletics championship here recently. The Middlesex girls totaled 93 points against Lancashire's 36 and Surrey's 27. Bedfordshire and Sussex, the two other competing counties, were quite overshadowed by the first three. For the victors, Miss K. E. Green and Miss Joan Prebbeth, winners of championships at the recent national meeting of the English Women's Amateur Athletic Association, won their events comfortably. Miss Green recorded 13⅘s. for the 80-meter hurdles, and Miss Prebbeth took the 1000-meter walk by 60 yards in 6m. 31⅘s. Middlesex got home in the 880-meter relay by 10 yards from Lancashire with Surrey third and Bedfordshire fourth.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	90	58	.607
Hollywood	84	60	.583
Portland	83	61	.576
Sacramento	83	62	.572
Oakland	80	78	.472
San Francisco	81	84	.421
Missions	69	89	.407
Seattle	67	89	.373

Results Aug. 24

Los Angeles 6, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 7, Portland 4.
Oakland 13, Hollywood 3.
Missions 4, Sacramento 4.

Miss Britain III Does Well on Turns

ALGONAC, Mich., Aug. 25 (AP)—Hubert Scott-Paine's Miss Britain III was the talk of the Algonac boat wells today.

Granted only an outside chance by speedboat enthusiasts to win the Harmsworth trophy from Gar Wood and his speedy Miss America X, the revolutionary craft from England won many adherents yesterday when Scott-Paine sent it sweeping over the waters of Lake St. Clair at a speed unofficially estimated at between 90 and 95 miles an hour.

Veteran Harmsworth observers who have watched the trial runs of Kaye Don and Marion B. (Betty) Carstairs, challengers of other years, were frankly admitting today that no challenger for the coveted trophy had ever given such an imposing show as that put on by the British sportsman.

The Miss Britain III, they said, was particularly impressive on the turns, negotiating the sharpest angles without difficulty.

Scott-Paine, although reporting that his boat "performed beautifully," refused to reveal what average speed he attained. He did remark, however, that the Miss Britain III was turning about 150 revolutions a minute slower yesterday than she did on her trial runs in England.

Harvey Gold Cup Is Awarded to Lehtinen

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Harvey Memorial Gold Cup award to the competitor who is considered to have accomplished the most meritorious performance in the English Amateur Athletic Association's annual championships has this year gone to L. A. Lehtinen, of Finland. Lehtinen was the winner of the 3-mile race in the British record time of 14m. 9 1-5s. His run beat the previous best by Alfred Shrubb, whose time, 14m. 17 3-5s., withstood all challenges for 30 years. The Finn is the world's record-holder for 3 miles (13m. 50 3-5s.) and he won the 5000-meter race at the Los Angeles games last summer.

The Jackson Memorial Cup, for the best achievement by a British competitor in the championships, is to be held jointly by R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force, the winner of the mile run, and A. A. Cooper, Woodford Green Athletic Club, victor in the two-mile walk. Thomas's time in the mile was 4m. 14 1-5s., which has been bettered only once during the 77 years' history of the race. That was in 1921, when A. G. Hill won in 4m. 13 4-5s. Cooper won the Jackson Cup last year, and he has been nominated again because he won his 1933 race in the best championship time of 13m. 39 4-5s. The previous best, 13m. 44 3-5s., was his own, last year.

Boehm Sisters Defeat Misses Winthrop, Sharp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 25—The Boehm twins, Helen and Hilda, smashed their way through Katharine Winthrop and Jane Sharp in a second-round match of the women's invitation doubles this morning to the tune of 8—6, 6—4, while three Palfrey sisters figured in another match, with Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and Joanna O. Palfrey winning from Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey and Margaret Haskell, 6—4, 6—1. Miss Haskell and Miss Palfrey advanced to the second round through a default.

B. S. Prentice and G. J. Griffin, seeded No. 4, defeated B. S. Blake and R. J. Sommer, 6—1, 6—3, in a veteran doubles, second-round match this morning.

Britain Defeats America

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain won the international model yachting championship for the eleventh year in succession when Lieut.-Col. Ian Denistoun's Glengarry defeated the American challenger, Vanja, by 93 points to 38 at Fleetwood yesterday. The unsuccessful contender was owned and sailed by George Baron of Chicago. Glengarry was manipulated by a Londoner, W. J. Daniels. America's representative failed to score a single point in the last day's racing which began with the score at 85-38 in Britain's favor. Twelve rounds were sailed on each of three days and at the end of the first day America led by 33 points to 27. At the end of the second stage, however, Britain had added 35 points and America only five, which practically decided the issue.

Braves vs. Red Sox Sept. 27

The two major-league baseball teams of Boston, the Braves and Red Sox, will play a charity game at Braves Field, Sept. 27, for the benefit of the public welfare department fund. Arrangements for such a game were made Thursday at a conference between Mayor James M. Curley, President Emil E. Fuchs of the Braves and representatives of the Red Sox.

Spain to Redraft Protective Bill; Unrest Prevails

Political Meetings Become Frequent, With Attendant Riots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain's proposed new Law of Public Order having provoked strong opposition on its first reading in the Cortes has been returned for redrafting.

Its tendency, according to critics, is to invest such powers in the Government and provincial authorities as would virtually establish a dictatorship on the slightest provocation. Unrest would be considered as existing in three degrees, according to which the Home Office would be empowered to declare a state of "prevention," "alarm" or a state of siege as the case might be. The Socialist deputies immediately after the first reading flooded the Speaker's desk with amendments.

As Señor Manuel Azana, the Premier, has announced that the Law for the Defense of the Republic is suspended, the authorities are in a difficult position. Unrest exists, political meetings attended with riots are becoming more frequent and there are threats rumored of another, military outbreak. Señor Azana is, however, bound by his promise to the federals now collaborating with him in the Cabinet, to abolish the law.

The wisdom of establishing a link with the Radical-Socialists on his return to power is probably now being questioned by the Premier. Though the party is divided on its program, the majority is in favor of such extreme measures as the nationalization of all banking, insurance and railways. Threats to withdraw parliamentary support if the program is not insisted upon by the ministers who recently joined the Cabinet have already been made. A meeting of the party leaders disapproving of participation in government will shortly take place which may again provoke a crisis beyond even Señor Azana's skill.

It is now apparent that reappointment of Señor Azana in June came as a desperate last resource to save the country from a serious situation. It is understood that the President, Señor Alcala Zamora, declared when the last Cabinet resigned that whatever the solution to that crisis, the one man who would not return to power would be Señor Azana. Yet it is said that such were the personal threats to the President and the menace of widespread disorders and strikes that no other course became possible.

Señor Alejandro Lerroux, whose reticence as leader of the Radicals, strongest opposition party, to take over the Government seemed inexplicable, is now known to have acted in a very patriotic manner. By exercising no pressure on the President and withdrawing to his country seat at the time of the consultations, he left the field clear to the left-wing parties, eager for a continuation of control despite openly confessed numerical inferiority through the tremendous change in public opinion. It is believed that "a reign of terror" would have ensued if the President had intrusted the Government to Señor Lerroux and the right wing.

Señor Alcala Zamora is said in certain circles to have been on the point of resigning when overwhelmed with the responsibilities of his delicate position.

Australian Laterite Said to Be Bauxite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Senator McLachlan, Minister in Charge of Development in the Federal Government, is making inquiries with regard to the Alumite deposits in Australia. By reason of this, bauxite, which forms an important constituent of rock known as laterite, used in aluminum products, is receiving local attention, for Western Australian laterites are bauxite.

The Darling Ranges which run for 250 miles parallel to the coast on the western side of the State contain considerable bauxitic deposits of laterite which have been found in places to contain rich aluminum hydrate, so the Government mineralogist, Dr. E. S. Simpson, affirms. Alumite is also to be obtained in the northwest of Western Australia, at Northampton in the central district, and at Kanowna in the eastern goldfields. Inquiries have been made here regarding Western Australia's alunite deposits.

The result of the inquiries made by the Commonwealth Minister, it is thought, may result in the opening up of the alunite deposits in this State, for which mineral there is a demand in other countries just now.

Salt Lake City Rejects Dog Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A proposal to license dog racing and a "participation" system of wagering in Salt Lake City was rejected without debate recently by the city commission.

The action of the city commissioners followed submission of a legal opinion by City Attorney Fisher Harris, who brushed aside technicalities and went back to the motives behind the proposal in order to find grounds upon which to recommend rejection of the plan.

Mr. Harris held, in effect, that the "participation" system devised by the dog-racing interests directly violates no law but that its plain and obvious purpose is to "obviate the anti-gambling laws."

Sponsors of the licensing proposal were officers and attorneys of the Utah Greyhound Breeders' Association. Their chief argument in favor of the proposal was that it would produce between $30,000 and $40,000 sorely needed additional revenue.

California Tests Orange Marketing By Prorate System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif.—The success of California's voluntary prorate system of marketing Valencia oranges can be measured exactly by the percentage of the crop under control, according to Mr. D. D

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Australian Youth Aids Veterans' Sons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The benefits of that admirable New Zealand institution for training for farm life, Flock House, have been extended by the gratitude of boys and girls from the motherland who have been trained there. Flock House for boys and its sister institution for girls were founded by the sheep owners of New Zealand as a mark of appreciation of the services of British seamen in the war.

These homes were open to sons and daughters of such seamen, and they were trained there for the land. The results have been very satisfactory. Now English, Scottish and Irish boys and girls who were trained there and have now settled in New Zealand have subscribed money to enable eight sons of New Zealand soldiers to receive training at Flock House.

The gift has been most gratefully received by the Returned Soldiers Association, which in these troublous times is having many calls to keep members and their families.

Cambridge Gets Keats Ode

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The manuscript of Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" has been presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by the Marquess of Crewe. This is regarded as one of the greatest treasures of its kind in existence. It shows that Keats did not attain perfection in his poem except after long thought and experiment, for the manuscript reveals about 20 important variations from the completed text. Even the title underwent change, for originally it was "Ode to the Nightingale."

Degree Given MacDonald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A precedent was established when delegates from Manchester University visited London recently and bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Law upon the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the drawing room of his residence at No. 10 Downing Street. Owing to pressure of work the Premier was unable to journey to Manchester.

Jobless Level School Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A number of unemployed men at Stafford, members of the Welcome Club at the Community House, are being given work leveling the school playing field during the summer vacation by the headmaster and Parents' Association of the Stafford King Edward VI grammar school.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance Sharply With A Larger Volume

Market Is Stimulated by Credit Expansion Developments

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Financial markets today apparently read "restricted inflation" in the announcement of the central banking system that it had speeded up its credit expansion program, and prices in all categories were pushed up substantially.

Owing to the fact that the financial district generally had anticipated, to some extent, the broadening of the Reserve Banks' open-market buying of "Governments," trading in stocks and staples, while brisk in the morning, had little of the hysterical about it.

The creeping advance was turned into a broad rise as equities were bid up 1 to around 5 points.

All groups participated in the upward movement, and volume of trading expanded considerably. Homestake Mining soared 24 points.

Shares up 2 to 5 or so included Allied Chemical, Case, National Distillers, United States Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, International Harvester, United States Smelting, New York Central and United Aircraft.

Transfers approximated 3,300,000 shares.

Grains moved sedately with advances of 1 to about 3 cents a bushel and cotton was up between $1 and $1.50 a bale.

The dollar was again weak in foreign exchange dealings. Secondary bonds were strong.

In addition to the optimism engendered by the increased activities of the Reserve System, Wall Street was further encouraged by the week-end trade reviews which reported that resistance on the part of consumers to higher prices has yet to be discerned in the retail division where merchants are being confronted with growing difficulties in getting supplies to meet the fall buying.

Wheat Agreement

The financial section seemed pleased with the international wheat agreement reached at London, although agricultural observers pointed out there are still some problems to be solved before grain production and marketing conditions are put on a plane which will entirely satisfy the leading countries concerned. Some renewed buying of farm implement shares was attributed partly to the better outlook for world coöperation on the grain situation.

While oil stocks were fairly firm most of the day, they failed to exhibit any unusual enthusiasm in response to the advance in crude prices posted by subsidiaries of the Standard of New Jersey. Overproduction of oil, however, is reported to be about as large now as a few weeks ago. The daily average July output in California, for instance, was 488,414 barrels compared with 478,155 for June. At the same time hopes were expressed that production and consumption would be brought more into line by the time the code becomes effective early next month.

Some Bonds Improve

Bonds of semispeculative quality pushed forward today in stride with stocks as the latter responded to the disclosure of more intensive credit expansion efforts by the Federal Reserve System. Issues enjoying prime rating did not participate in the movement, being heavy in some instances.

Secondary obligations of the railroad division were also favorably influenced by the good showing of carrier earnings for July and made general progress. Gains of fractions to more than a point were shown in some loans of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Allegheny Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Nickel Plate, St. Paul and others. Higher grade issues like Santa Fe 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s were inclined to sag.

Most changes in the United States Government list were on the up side, and while more active than yesterday the volume was nevertheless comparatively small. There was a fair turnover in Liberty 4th 4¼s, at gain of 5-32 of a point in the early dealings. Treasury 3s had a like advance.

In the utility and industrial divisions the trend was generally upward. The more important advances were recorded by issues of the International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, American & Foreign Power, Dodge Bros., U. S. Rubber, and Standard Oil of New York.

British 5½s again held the spotlight in the foreign division, pushing up more than a point on a large volume of trading. Their strength was attributed to the sharp rise in sterling. Similarly, higher quotations for francs were associated with a sizable advance in French issues.

Railway Earnings

Western Pacific Railroad Co.

	1933	1932
July gross	$932,786	$954,788
Net oper inc	93,297	32,719
7 mos gross	197,194	218,331
Net loss	6,376,033	5,597,047
	1,882,892	2,031,167

Southern Railway

	1933	1932
July gross	97,396,830	$8,030,091
Net oper inc	2,077,694	*292,807
7 mos gross	44,222,017	42,391,833
Net oper inc	8,348,772	343,183

Alabama Great Southern

	1933	1932
July gross	$424,998	$387,943
Net op inc	103,405	*53,237
7 mos gross	2,488,052	2,400,095
Net op inc	341,986	*317,952

Lehigh Valley

	1933	1932
July gross	$3,386,482	$2,874,370
Net op inc	537,482	*106,647
7 mos gross	20,991,288	23,689,880
Net op inc	1,956,728	1,289,823

Missouri-Kansas-Texas

	1933	1932
July gross	$3,282,011	$2,186,119
Net op int	257,492	238,075
Net after chgs	94,917	107,172
7 mos gross	13,892,382	15,443,264
Net op int	818,005	1,467,526
Def aft chgs	2,314,189	1,369,421

Central Railroad of New Jersey

	1933	1932
July gross	$2,377,212	$2,363,959
Net oper inc	99,779	*79,807
7 mos gross	15,237,312	17,764,394
Net oper inc	1,397,290	1,448,481

*Deficit.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 25	Last Aug. 24
40½	13½	Abraham & Str	1.30	200	40	40	40	39
13¾	3	Adams Express		1600	7	6¾	7	6¾
21¾	8	Adams Millis		400	18	17½	18½	17½
13½	3½	Addressograph		2300	13¾	13	13¾	13
9¾	1¾	Advance Rumely		300	6¾	6	6	6
11½	3½	Affiliated Prod	1.60	300	6¾	6	6½	6
106¾	47½	Air Reduction		3500	107½	103	107¼	101½
31	11½	Alaska-Juneau	.60	89400	30½	29½	30	29½
6¼	1	Allegheny Corp		3200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
21½	7	Allegh pf ww Ex		400	18¾	18	18¾	18
20	1¼	Allegheny pf xw		300	18¾	18	18¾	18
136½	70¾	Alleghany Steel		600	21¾	21	21¾	21
36¾	6	Allied Chem		10400	143	133½	135½	136½
34	8¾	Allis Chalmers		4400	21¾	20½	21¾	20½
9	3½	Alpha Port Cem		1200	16½	16½	16½	16½
41¾	18½	Amal Leather		100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
32	7¼	Amerada		11500	42	40½	41¾	39½
28½	8	Am Ag Ch Del		600	40	40	41¾	39½
16¾	1	Am Bank Note		400	31	29½	30½	29½
48	38	Am Bdes Sugar		1800	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¾
8½	2½	Am cBst Sug pf		110	49¾	47½	47½	47½
106	60	Am Brake S&F	.60	400	32	32	32½	32
97½	42½	Am Brake S&F pf		30	103½	103½	103½	103½
13¾	11½	Am Can		12500	94¼	90¾	93¾	91
39¾	6¼	Am Can pf		100	130¾	130¾	130¾	
89¾	15	Am Car & Fdry		3900	32¾	31¾	32¾	31½
14	1¾	Am Car & F pf		300	69	68	68	
51½	26	Am Chain		100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
89½	37	Am Chicle		800	48	45	46	45
13	3¾	Am Com Alcohol		17800	70¾	67¼	70	66
12¾	3¾	Am European		100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
44¾	7¼	Am & For Pow		6200	12¾	12¾	13¾	12¾
35¾	6¼	Am & For Pow pf		400	27	26¾	27	25¾
27¼	4¾	Am & For Pow 5		300	31¼	30	31¼	30
21½	4¼	Am & For Pw 2pf		200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
18	2¼	Am Hawaiian		1600	19¼	18½	19	18
57½	13¾	Am Hide & L		400	11¾	11¾	11¾	
17¾	3¾	Am Hide & L pf		100	44¼	44	44½	44
15½	4¼	Am Ice		500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
3½	½	Am International		1800	11½	10½	11	10½
3¼	½	Am La France		100	11¾	10½	11½	11
2¼	¼	Am La Fr pf		100	3¼	3	3	3
39½	5¾	Am Locomotive		1900	27½	27½	27½	
63	17¾	Am Loco pf		400	74	73	73	73
23¾	3¼	Am Metal		100	58	58	58	32½
72	15½	Am Metal 6%		1600	30¾	29¾	30¾	27½
30½	17	Am News		200	67½	66¾	67½	19¾
82	25¼	Am Power & Lt		1100	27½	27	27	27¼
49¼	10½	Am Rad & St San		5900	19¼	18½	19	18¼
63	25¼	Am Rolling Mill		1800	24	23¼	24	23¼
39½	5¾	Am Safety Razor		1400	41	41	41	40½
4½	¾	Am Seating		200	4½	4½	4½	
36¾	11½	Am Ship & Com		600	21¾	21	21	21
42½	10¾	Am Shipbuilding		80	38½	38½	38½	
37	4¾	Am Smelt & Ref		10800	39	38	39	37½
47⅞	30	Am Steel Fdries		1800	24	23½	24	23½
71	31½	Am Stores		1800	41	40	41	40
112½	80	Am Sugar Ref		600	97	95	97	95
134¾	86½	Am Sugar Ref pf		100	110¼	110¼	110¼	
25	4⅝	Am Tel & Tel		4900	130¼	128½	129¼	127½
37½	10	Am Type Fndrs		100	17	17	17	
43¼	10½	Am Type F pf		4000	27½	26	27½	
38⅛	9½	Am Wat W & E		5100	31	28½	30⅜	28
80	35	Am WW&El ct		900	24¾	21¾	24¾	22½
17	2½	Am Wat Ipf		100	72	72	72	
61¾	22¾	Am Woolen		1200	15	14¾	15	14
14¾	¾	Am Woolen pf		1100	56	55	56	54½
10⅞	2¼	Am Writ Pap pf		100	9	9	9	
22½	8	Am Zinc Lead&S		900	8¾	8¾	9	8¾
39¼	8½	Anaconda Copp	.60	18400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18
90	62½	Anchor Cap		900	38¾	27½	29¾	27½
29¼	9¾	Anchor Cap pf		80	88	87	88	
7¾	1¼	Archer Daniels		200	27½	27	27½	
5	¾	Armour Ill A		2800	8¾	8¾	8¾	
93	7	Armour Ill B		1500	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
7	1½	Armour Ill pf		3600	67½	66½	67	66½
2½	2	Arnold Constable		400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
5¾	¾	Artloom Corp		900	8	8	8	
20	3½	Asso Apparel Ind		100	6	6	6	
80½	34⅝	Asso Drp Goods		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
79¾	50	Atchison T&SF		5300	68⅝	65¾	68⅛	64
59	16½	Atchison pf		300	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	66
31⅞	12	Atl Coast Line		1100	82¾	81½	82¾	80½
39½	9	Atl Refining		3400	30	29	30	28½
81½	61	Atlas Powder	.6	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
15	1½	Atlas Powder pf		110	79	79	79	79
44¼	31¼	Atlas Tack	.2	900	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
38	13	Auburn Auto		5100	62¾	61	61½	58¾
18⅜	5½	Austin Nichols		200	6½	6½	6½	
		Austin Nichols A		20	36	36	36	
		Aviation Corp Del		4800	12¼	11⅜	13¼	11⅞
		—B—						
17⅝	3½	Baldwin Loco		13600	14¾	14½	14⅝	14
37⅞	8¾	Balt & Ohio		9500	34½	33¾	34⅜	33¼
39¼	9½	Balt & Ohio pf		800	35	34½	35	33¾
40	20	Bangor & Aroos		1000	40	38	38	37½
100¾	68¾	Bangor & Ar pf		110	105¼	104	104	103
11	2	Barekr Bros		30	4½	4½	4½	
27	7	Barker Bros pf		30	19	19	19	
76½	45	Barnsdall A		2900	9½	9	9⅜	9
12½	3½	Beatrice Cream		100	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
91½	62¼	Beech-nut Pack	4.09	100	65	65	65	64
15	14	Belding Hem		2100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
31¼	6¼	Belg Nat Rys ppf		200	94½	93¾	94½	91
31½	9	Beneficial In Loan		1000	14	14	14	14
49¼	10½	Bendix Aviation		800	19¼	18⅞	19	18¼
62	25¼	Best & Co	.60	5900	33¼	31½	33½	31¾
19¼	3½	Bethlehem Steel		8500	43	41¾	42¾	41
54½	9¼	Beth Steel pf		500	69⅝	67¾	69⅝	
37⅝	18	Blaw Knox	1.60†	500	15½	15½	15½	15
21⅜	5½	Bohn Alum & Br		800	48	46¾	47½	47
87	30¼	Borden	.2	10400	29¼	28¾	29¼	
		Borg Warner		4100	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾
		Boston & Maine		100	22	22	22	
		Briggs Mfg		1900	13¾	13¼	13¼	
		Brooklyn Man T		2400	33¾	33¼	33½	32¾
		Brown Shoe		100	49¾	49¾	49¾	
		Bucyrus Erie		400	11¾	11	11¾	10¾
		Bucyrus E cv pf		500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
		Budd Mfg		400	14	13	14	13¼
		Budd Wheel		400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
		Bullard		100	9	9	9	
		Burns Bros pf		700	9¾	9¾	9¾	
		Burroughs Add		10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
		Bush T Bldgs pf		3100	18¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
		Butte Cop & Zinc		50	14	13½	14	13½
		Butterick		400	4	4	4	
		Byers		3600	35¾	34¼	35¾	33¾
		Byers pf		10	65	65	65	
		—C—						
34¾	7¾	Calif Packing		400	28½	27½	28½	27¾
2¼	¼	Callahan Z & L		300	1½	1½	1½	1½
18½	2	Campbell Wy&C		100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
41½	7½	Calumet & Hecla		1200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
20½	7½	Canada Dry		7400	33¼	30½	32	30½
35½	14	Canadian Pacific		7400	18¾	18¾	18¾	16
12½	4½	Common Mills		800	29½	28	28	
103½	30½	Capital Admin		100	9	9	9	
32¾	5½	Case Thresh		9500	79¾	76½	79	73¼
58½	4½	Caterpillar Trac		4200	24½	23½	24½	23¼
12¾	2	Celanese Corp		63500	48¾	46¾	48¾	45½
41	14	Celotex Co pf	1½	2100	34½	33¾	34	32¾
122	38	Central Aguirre		200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
11¾	2	Central RR of NJ		900	32	32½	32	31
43¾	5½	Century Ribbon		300	101	98½	101	
7¾	1	Cerro de Pasco		100	8	8	8	
20¾	7½	Certain-Teed		21600	38¾	37½	38	36¾
52½	14½	Checker Cab Mfg		400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
48	34½	Chesapeake Corp	2	100	17	17	17	16¾
8½	1½	Chesa & Ohio	2½	2100	82	80	81½	80
7¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf		10500	48½	47¾	48½	47½
14¾	2¼	Chi & Gt West		100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11¾	2¼	Chi & Gt W pf		500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
18¼	1¼	Chi Mil & St P		1000	13¼	12¾	13⅛	12
16	1¼	Chi Mil & St P pf		2300	19¾	18	19	18
34¾	2	Chi & N'western		3900	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
13¾	2½	Chi & N'west pf		300	23¾	22	23¾	22½
25¼	2½	Chi Pneu Tool		2400	19¾	18	18¾	18
10½	2	Chi Pneu T pf		2300	37½	36	37½	36
15	2¾	Chi Rock Isl & P		800	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
19½	3¾	Chi RI&P 6%		200	21½	21½	21½	21½
24	5	Chi RI&P 7%		500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10¼	2	Chickasha Cot O		4400	26¾	26	26¾	26
47⅞	7¾	Childs Company		300	8¼	8	8¼	
25	7½	Chrysler		49200	47¾	44¾	47	43¾
14½	5	City Ice & Fuel		400	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
3½	½	City Stores		600	7	7	7	7
2¼	½	City Stores vtc		600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
41½	10	Clark Equipment		600	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22¾	7	Cluett Peabody	1	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	
89	49	Colgate-Palm-P		300	31	30	31	
21¾	3	Colg-Palm-P pf		1300	18¼	18½	18¾	17¾
60	63¾	Collins & Aikman		100	88	88	88	88¾
17¾	3½	Collins & A pf		7200	21¾	21	21¾	20½
51	14	Colo Fuel & Ir		60	76	76	76	
28½	9	Colo & Southern	.80a	1800	7	6¾	7	6½
82	59	Columbia Gas		14500	20	18¾	19¼	18¾
74½	40	Columbia G pf A		100	78	78	78	
24½	6¾	Columbia G pf vtc		20	63½	63½	63½	
71½	23¼	Columbian Carb	2	2400	23¾	23½	23½	23
15½	4	Comm Credit		1700	68¼	64	66	63
24¾	18½	Comm Cr Tr pf		1200	14	14	14	
38	16	Comm Cred A		300	23¾	23¼	23¾	14
24¾	18½	Com Cr 8% pf B	2	800	37	36½	37	
43½	18	Comm Inv Tr		100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
97½	84	Comm Inv Tr pf	6	9700	40¾	39¾	40¾	23¾
57¼	9	Comm S Tr cv pf	.90	400	93	92½	93	39
6½	1¾	Comm Solvents		73500	40¾	38½	40¾	38¾
60½	21	Commwlth & So		16300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27¾	7¾	Comwlthedis pf	.60	200	47¾	46½	47¾	46
5¾	1¾	Congoleum Nairn		9700	24¾	24	24¾	24½
6¾	1¾	Consol Film Ind		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6½	40	Consol Film Ind	3.40	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5¼	2	Consol Gas		14700	36¾	35¾	36¾	35¾
15½	3¾	Consol Laundries		1400	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
5¾	1¾	Consol Oil		28400	13¾	13¼	13¾	12¾
3¾	1	Consol Rys Cu pf		200	3	3	3	3
10½	1½	Consol Textile		2500	6	6	6	
4½	¾	Container A		300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18¼	5	Container B		500	3	3	3	
6¾	2	Cont Baking A		1400	14¾	14	14¾	13¾
65¾	35½	Cont Baking B	2	2100	39¾	38¼	39¾	37¾
17¾	3¾	Cont Can		2200	69¾	67	68¾	63¼
36½	10½	Cont Dia Fibre	1.20	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
1	¼	Cont Insurance		1400	31¾	30½	31¾	
10½	4¾	Cont Motors		1900	3¼	2¾	3¼	3¼
89¾	45¾	Cont Oil		2500	21¾	21¼	21¾	20¾
148¾	117½	Corn Products	7	6300	109¾	99	109¾	99¼
7¾	2¾	Corn Prod pf		20	139	139	139	136
28½	23	Coty		400	3¾	3½	3¾	
66	14¼	Cream of Wheat		2900	32¾	31½	32	31¾
38½	16½	Crown Cork & S	2.70	1100	48¾	48	48½	
8½	1	Crown Cork pf		200	38¾	38¾	38¾	
79¾	34½	Crown Zellerbach		1200	6	5¾	6	5¾
59	16	Crucible Steel		300	32	31	31	30¼
11¾	1¾	Crucible Steel pf		200	87	87	87	
11½	1¾	Cuba Co		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
68	10	Cuban Am Sug		1000	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
59½	30½	Cuban Am S pf		100	48	48	48	45
32¼	6¼	Cudahy Packing		300	51½	51	51½	50½
8¾	2	Curtis Publishing		1200	28	25¾	27	25¾
4¾	1¼	Curtis Pub pf		100	26	26	26	
2	¾	Curtiss-Wright		4400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
21	4¼	Curtiss-Wright A		600	7	7	7	6¾
		Cutler Hammer		300	16¾	15¾	16	15¾
		—D—						
18¾	6¼	Deere & Co pf	.30	500	15	14¾	14½	14½
45	8¾	Deere & Co		7800	37¾	36	37¾	36
92¾	37½	Del & Hudson		1600	87	77½	82	78
41¾	17¾	Del & Hudson		1600	87	77½	82	78
91½	42	Detroit Edison	4	6800	38¾	37¾	38¼	36¾
33½	10	Devoe & Ray A		300	23	23	23	23
29½	17½	Diamond Match		400	34	32½	34	32½
38½	13	Dome Mines		28200	34	32¾	33¾	32¾
20¾	10½	Dominion Stores	1.50	1300	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
18¼	10¼	Douglas A	.75	2100	15¼	14¾	15	14¾
3¼	½	Duluth So Sh pf		100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
85¾	33½	du Pont de Nem	2	16700	94½	81¾	83¾	80
38¾	9½	Duplan Silk	1	100	23	23	23	21
		—E—						
10	1¼	Eastern Roll Mill		200	7½	7½	7½	7¼
89¾	46	Eastman Kodak	3	1900	84	83¾	84	81¾

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 25	Last Aug. 24
6¾	¾	Eitingon-Schild		700	4½	4	4	4½
23	14	Eaton Axle & Sp	.20	3900	18¾	18	18	18
27½	10	Elting & pf		300	18½	18	18	
85½	78¼	Elec Auto-Lite	7	2300	23½	21¾	23½	20¾
8¾	1	Elec Auto-L pf		40	87	87	87	
4¼	1	Elec Boat		900	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
19¾	3½	Elec & Mus Ind		500	3	3	3	
26½	7½	Elec Pow & Lt		8000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
32¾	6¼	Elec Pow & L pf		900	31½	29½	9½	8¾
84	21	El Pw&L 6% pf	2	100	19	19	19¼	19¼
4	¼	Elec Stg Battery		1150	48¾	46¾	48¼	46
4	¼	Elk Horn Coal		400	2	2	2	
63½	36	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	300	2	2	2	
14¾	3	Endicott Johnson		200	3	3	3	3¼
49½	15	Engineers Pub S	1	200	56	55	56	54
13¾	6¼	Engineers PS ww		400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	¼	Equitable Off Bld		600	20	20	20	20¼
25¾	3¾	Erie RR		16000	10¾	10¼	10¾	
6½	1	Erie RR 1pf		1900	28¾	26	28	26
23¾	3¼	Erie RR pf		800	26¾	26	26¾	26
7½	⅞	Eureka Vacuum	2c	400	20½	20¾	20½	17½
		Evans Products		1300	13	9½	10	9½
		—F—						
11¾	2¾	Fairbanks Morse		800	7¾	7½	7¾	
11¾	3½	Fed Motor Tr		700	8¾	8	8	
4¾	¾	Fed Screw Wks		300	27½	27½	27½	3
30	7½	Fed Water Serv	.60	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
36	10¼	Fed'd Dept Sto	1.20	1100	27½	27	27½	27½
21½	8¼	Fidelity Phe F In	.60	300	27½	27½	27½	27½
78	43	Firestone T & R		25500	31¾	30½	31¾	30¾
70¾	43	Firstn T&R pf A	2½	400	71	70¾	71	70¾
16	6½	First Nat Stores		300	88	88	88	30
18	4¾	Food Mach		2100	58½	58¼	58½	30
85¾	44	Foster-Wheeler	3¾	1400	14¾	14¼	14½	
26¼	13¾	Fourth Nat Inv	1.10	4700	19¾	17¾	19½	17½
23¾	3	Foundation		600	23½	23¼	23½	22¾
18¾	18¾	Fox Film A		1800	17½	17¼	17¾	16¾
43¾	16¾	Freeport Texas	2	1200	42¾	41¾	42	40¾
		—G—						
5¼	1	Gabriel Snub A		300	5	5	5	5
20¾	6½	Gamewell		30	20¾	19¾	20½	19½
12	2¾	Gen Am Inv		2100	11	9	9	9
43¼	13¾	Gen Am Tnk Car		1800	39	37½	38½	37½
37	11¾	Gen Asphalt	1	2800	23¾	21¾	23¾	21¾
168	90½	Gen Baking	8	2900	23½	21½	22½	21¾
6	4	Gen Baking pf		900	105	104½	105	105
13¾	2½	Gen Bronze		800	3	3	3	
28½	10¾	Gen Cable	.60	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
30¼	12¾	Gen Cable A	1.20	200	13	12½	13	
13¾	6¾	Gen Electric		25600	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾
32¾	21	Gen Elec Sp		3500	38	36¾	36¾	24¾
21	8	Gen Foods		1200	12	11¾	12	12
3¾	1	Gen Gas & E A		3900	38	37¾	38	37¾
4	¼	Gen Mills		500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
140	45½	Gen Motors	3	1400	47¾	47	47½	47
95	45½	Gen Mot 5% pf		167700	94½	90	94½	90
3¾	2	Gen Out Ad

Financial: News and Comment

Additional Credit Expansion by The Federal Reserve

Purchase of Securities by Central Banks Brings a Warning

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System last week tried to make $35,000,000 in new credit available to American business, but was warned today by Senator Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma that without additional action "there is inevitable disaster ahead."

For months the 12 Federal Reserve banks have limited their operations to purchasing from commercial banks government securities. The theory is that Federal Reserve currency or credit thus will replace the government securities in bank vaults, and since the currency and credit bring in no interest while idle, they will be loaned.

Last week, the 12 central banks purchased $35,000,000 worth of securities, $21,565,000 in Treasury notes, $13,464,000 in certificates and bills, and $132,000 in bonds. The week before, the purchases totaled only $11,000,000.

Before the statement was issued on last week's operations, Senator Thomas wrote Governor Eugene R. Black of the Federal Reserve Board that there must be "courageous" action "along the lines which the Federal Reserve has heretofore opposed."

"I have sponsored since 1931 bills for issuance of Treasury notes to bring the urgently needed relief to our people," Senator Thomas wrote. "However, I was defeated in these efforts by the Federal Reserve, who were directed by large Wall Street deflationists.

"Under normal conditions, I would not propose direct issuance of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes. However, when it is necessary . . . repudiated standards must give way to national necessity and solvency."

There was no direct statement as to what the Federal Reserve would do in the new week, today entering its second day. Board officials said, however, that the intensity of Government security purchasing—"open market" operations—would be determined from time to time to fit business needs.

Some pointed out that the 12 central Reserve banks already held $3,094,000,000 worth of government securities, $243,000,000 more than on Aug. 24 last year. It was added that although this method of expanding currency had been tried previously without full success, general conditions now might be more conducive to benefits from sizable open market purchases.

Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, recently disclosed that he had a plan in mind that would make more credit available. He conferred with Reserve officials. There was no indication, though, that the step up in open market operations had any connection with his plan.

Numerous influential members of Congress have been urging President Roosevelt to use new laws to issue more currency. When that idea was advocated to him again recently, he smiled. He might have had open market purchases in mind.

Today, at his summer home in Hyde Park, N. Y., Mr. Roosevelt was to talk with Lewis W. Douglas, budget director, to continue a fiscal policy discussion the Chief Executive began last night with Secretary Woodin of the Treasury.

Business Men Will Shortly Make Quick Deals Using Radio

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Instantaneous written communication between business departments by "micro-wave" radio will shortly be available to business men, Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation, stated today in announcing its acquisition from Radio Industries Corporation of patents on the radio-type, a means of transmitting graphic intelligence by radio or wire.

The radio-type consists of an electric typewriter with a compact transmitter attached, which is synchronized with a similar installation at some remote point.

When the transmitting machine is operated, impulses are conveyed to the receiving machine, either by radio or wire, and the operation is reproduced.

Not only printing operations but any others, such as back-spacing, tabulating, shifting for capitals, are duplicated on the receiving machine.

L. S. Starrett Cuts Net Loss in 6 Months

L. S. Starrett Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933 net loss from operations of $63,320, compared with a loss of $107,765 in the preceding six months. For the 12 months net loss from operations was $171,085, compared with net loss a year ago of $180,036.

Net loss for the year ended June 30, 1933, after all charges, including loss on plant items sold, reserve for shrinkage in value of securities, etc., was $199,168, compared with a loss of $367,486 a year ago.

Balance sheet as of June 30, 1933, shows current assets, including $98,121 cash and $452,119 marketable securities (market value was $178,051) of $2,464,228; current liabilities, $41,572.

New Continental Can Plant

Continental Can Company is now erecting a new three-story can-manufacturing plant at Seattle, Wash., and contracts have been let for a new two-story plant at San Jose, Calif. Two stories of the company's new plant at Houston, Texas, have just been completed. The structure will be three stories high. In all the new construction will involve an expenditure approaching 1,000,000, O. C. Hedman, president, announced.

Coast Motor Registrations Higher

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 25—Registration of motor vehicles in California in four months ended Aug. 3 was 23 per cent larger than a year before, at 122,732, compared with 99,246. Registrations in April were 34,980, in May 30,627, in June 30,098 and in July 27,666. July registrations were about 6000 more than July, 1932.

New Radio Models In Strong Demand

Chicago, Aug. 25

"THE influence of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition has extended far beyond mere sightseeing, and has exercised a profound influence on the buying habits and style tastes of people throughout the country," Lorel J. Williams, vice-president of the Grigsby-Grunow Company, manufacturers of Majestic radios and refrigerators, said today.

"This has been evident to us in our recent distributors' meeting, which was the most successful we have ever had," he continued.

"New radio models, styled after the modernistic architecture of A Century of Progress, have brought in unfilled, firm orders for immediate shipment of more than 65,000 radio sets.

"Our schedule of 70,000 radio sets for September, to meet demand, has not been equaled for more than three and one-half years."

Eleven Carriers Report Increased Income for July

The first 11 carriers to report net operating income for July show figures aggregating $12,442,000, compared with $3,884,000 a year before, up 220.3 per cent, $6,967,000 in 1931 period, up 78.6 per cent, and $12,206,000 in June, up 1.9 per cent.

July gross aggregated $50,807,000, compared with $41,104,000 in July, 1932, up 23.6 per cent, $60,383,000 in 1931 month, off 15.9 per cent, and $48,619,000 in June, up 4.5 per cent.

In June the same roads aggregate net operating income was 230.8 per cent over June, 1932, and gross up 16.5 per cent from 1932.

Gain in carloadings for the country the week ended Aug. 19 over the week ended Aug. 12 probably will not be up to seasonal proportions, when published Saturday.

The first 13 roads to report for the week ended Aug. 19 loaded 246,456 cars on their own lines, compared with 244,614 the preceding week, up 0.8 per cent. The average gain in corresponding weeks over a period of 15 years was 1.8 per cent.

Loadings for these roads the week ended Aug. 19 compare with 204,231 a year before, up 20.7 per cent. For seven days ended Aug. 12 these carriers loaded 244,614 cars, compared with 202,138 the like 1932 week, up 21 per cent.

While the total for the country probably will show a slight gain over the preceding week and about the same percentage increase over 1932 as in the seven days ended Aug. 12, percentage of the 15-year average, on which the Dow-Jones index is based, will probably be smaller than the preceding week, when it was 67.6 per cent.

Business News of New England

Department store sales in Boston have shown a big increase. In the first three weeks of this month volume jumped, leaped and climbed to a gratifying height of 15 per cent ahead of last year. This increase compares with an almost uninterrupted series of monthly declines for the better part of four years, up to the 3.4 per cent increase of July.

♦ ♦ ♦

A variety of factors have combined to stimulate August department store sales volume, but in New England, at least, the anticipation of higher prices seems to be the most potent. An interesting fact is that the big sales have mostly been made to regular customers who are convinced that higher prices are ahead.

♦ ♦ ♦

Imports for immediate consumption at Boston for the week ended Aug. 19 were equal to $2,081,745 and imports for warehouse storage $648,033, compared with $1,547,269 and $108,463 a year ago.

♦ ♦ ♦

After deduction of all charges, the Central Vermont Railway earned a net profit of $2213 during the month of July. This compares with a net deficit of $83,436 in July, 1932. This amounts to an improvement of $85,650, and is the first time in almost three years that the company has reported in black figures.

♦ ♦ ♦

The forest products industries in New England employ normally 38,000 wage-earners and 4000 office and other employees. There are 1846 establishments engaged in the industry with an annual production valued at $164,907,414.

♦ ♦ ♦

Speaking of things miscellaneous, approximately $30,000,000 is spent by vacationists in New England in one year in gift shops, hotels, news stands, soda fountains, etc.

♦ ♦ ♦

According to releases from the New England District Recovery Board, NRA, there were in New England during 1930 more than 20,000 children not over 15 years of age gainfully employed. Of every 100 children of this age-range in Rhode Island and Connecticut, three were gainfully occupied.

♦ ♦ ♦

Allowing for those children engaged in agriculture and other pursuits not affected by code agreements, it is found that nearly 15,700 New England children not over 15 years of age are employed by firms and organizations which are affected by the code agreements, and these children cannot work in full-time gainful occupation.

No Restrictions On About 93 P. C. Of Working Banks

Large Percentage Licensed —Plans Are Filed for Closed Units

Close to 14,000 of about 16,900 commercial banks and trust companies (excluding mutual savings banks) are operating on unrestricted basis, figures. Deposits thus released, based on latest official condition figures, represent about 93 per cent of the total in this class of institutions.

Closed banks and trust companies, excluding mutual savings banks, are about 2800, tying up deposits of approximately $2,100,000,000.

With the government pushing plans to reopen institutions as promptly as possible, it is significant that a number of the closed banks have received approval of the Treasury on proposals to reorganize capital structures, and progress is being made toward reopening.

It is estimated about $400,000,000 in deposits will be released in the near future if such reorganization plans are approved.

Of 13,770 banks and trust companies licensed as of June 30, 5602 were member banks in Reserve System—national and state banks and trust companies—and 8168 nonmember banks and trust companies. The total of member banks was 6706 and of non-members 10,184, leaving unlicensed 1104 member banks and 2016 non-member institutions.

Mutual Savings Banks

There are 567 mutual savings banks in 18 states whose aggregate deposits July 1 were $9,642,319,032. These banks, in some instances, are restricted as to withdrawals, although, on the whole, it is a matter of discretion for the institutions themselves. In New York, for instance, the $250 restriction on weekly withdrawals still is in effect. In a few states restrictions have been entirely removed.

For member banks in the Reserve System, the 5602 which had been licensed to reopen had deposits of $26,452,631,000, out of $27,877,996,000 for 6706 institutions, representing release of almost 95 per cent of deposits of these banks.

The 8166 non-member state banks and trust companies (excluding mutual savings banks), had deposits of $5,071,774,000, out of $6,144,657,000 for 10,184 institutions, a release of approximately 83 per cent.

Banks and trust companies in the Dallas reserve district made the best showing as to deposit releases, member institutions to June 28 having freed 99.3 per cent of deposits and non-members slightly more than 96 per cent. In the Boston district the deposit releases for member banks aggregated 94 per cent and for non-members 76 per cent.

New York Releases

New York district had a high ratio of freed deposits; for member banks it approximated 97 per cent and for non-member banks 96 per cent plus. For the Chicago district they averaged 89 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively.

The accompanying tabulation shows the number of non-member banks and trust companies (excluding mutual savings banks) which have been licensed to reopen to June 30, with amount of deposits released (deposit figures 000 omitted):

	No. of banks		Deposits on latest available call date	
	On unrestricted basis	Total	Total	On unrestricted basis
Boston	205	185	$527,867	$398,169
New York	324	314	1,123,437	1,083,094
Philadelphia	277	243	437,213	393,591
Cleveland	742	604	629,091	486,882
Richmond	737	568	511,975	358,508
Atlanta	783	711	264,416	233,490
Chicago	2,118	1,367	1,034,999	660,791
St. Louis	1,409	1,172	364,345	313,209
Minneapolis	1,015	879	364,430	282,936
Kansas City	1,833	1,347	289,297	251,782
Dallas	546	521	144,523	139,563
San Francisco	436	368	522,909	508,602
Total	10,184	8,168	6,144,657	5,071,774

Packing House Pay Rolls Rise Sharply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—A 30 per cent increase in the volume production of slaughtering establishments in the middle West, compared to last July, is one of the high lights of the monthly business survey of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, made public today. Consequently, packing house pay rolls reflected a "marked gain" over the like month last year, although dropping off 3 per cent from June of this year.

Although showing some seasonal decline from June, all groups of merchandising during July showed some gain over July of last year, a gain in grocery sales being the first recorded in the yearly comparisons since 1930.

Armour & Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Announcement is made of the organization of a stockholders' advisory committee for Armour & Co. of Illinois to be headed by M. A. Borders, formerly director of Armour & Co. of Kansas City, and including William M. Butler, formerly U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Weimore of Warren & Weimore, architects of New York, Ralph M. Shaw of Winston, Strawn & Shaw of Chicago and Alexander Berger of Newson, Va.

American Stores Co. Sales

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25—Sales of American Stores Company for the 23 days ended July 29, 1933, amounted to $6,178,498. For the 25 days ended July 30, 1932, sales were $9,445,966. Sales for the six months and the 23 days ended July 29, 1933, totaled $62,535,713. In the previous year sales for the six months and 25 days ended July 30 totaled $60,231,837.

Corn Acreage Cut Expected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—A plan to reduce corn production as a natural result of the emergency hog marketing program, which opened today, is expected to be announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Spicer Manufacturing Loss

Spicer Manufacturing Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $92,139 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $308,497 in the first half of 1932.

Southern Farmers Not Forced To Sell Cotton to Pay Loans

Growers With Crops Held for Security to Be Given Opportunity to Turn Cotton Over to Marketing Associations for Disposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 — Announcement was made today by Gov. Henry Morgenthau Jr. of the Farm Credit Administration that southern farmers who have borrowed money from the crop production loan office of the Administration will not be compelled to sell their cotton to pay off the loans when they become due on Oct. 31, 1933.

Growers with crops pledged as security back of the loans will be given an opportunity to turn their cotton over to coöperative marketing associations, to be held and disposed of in an orderly fashion. Growers who are not members of coöperatives may place their cotton in a federal bonded warehouse. This will make it possible for these farmers to market their cotton gradually over a period of several months, instead of being forced to sell a large baleage during a comparatively few weeks.

Mr. Morgenthau pointed out in his announcement that the Farm Credit Administration will further assist cotton growers who have been granted crop production loans by making no claim to the seed that will come from the cotton at the time it is ginned. Instead, farmers will be allowed to use the proceeds from the sale of the cotton seed in paying their picking and ginning costs.

If necessary, they may also receive an advance from the coöperative or warehouse man of one-half cent a pound on lint cotton, to aid in paying these costs. Where their cotton is sold in the seed, the allowance for picking is not to exceed 40 cents a hundred pounds of seed cotton.

Many Loans Granted

During 1933 farmers, in states where cotton is grown, were granted loans aggregating approximately $40,000,000, and most of this money was used in the production of cotton.

Instructions have been sent by Mr. Morgenthau to the regional offices at St. Louis, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee; Dallas, Texas; and Washington, D. C., outlining the three plans that will be offered farmer-borrowers for the handling of the cotton. The plans are:

1. First, it is the immediate sale to local buyer, in which case the buyer should be informed of the Government's lien against this cotton and requested to draw a check for the proceeds thereof in favor of the governor, Farm Credit Administration, and forward same direct to this office or hand it to our authorized field inspector. It may be that the buyer will insist that the seller be named as the joint payee of this check. This is somewhat of a disadvantage, but we will offer no objection if the buyer insists on drawing the check in favor of the producer and the governor, Farm Credit Administration. In this event, it will be necessary that the check be indorsed by the producer and forwarded to this office or handed to our field representative.

2. The second method of handling the cotton is storage in a federal bonded warehouse in anticipation of a better price. In case this method is chosen, the warehouse receipts therefor, showing weight, grade and staple, should be drawn in favor of the producer and by him indorsed over to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration and the receipts forwarded to this office or handed to our authorized field representative. In case this method is chosen, sufficient cotton must be stored at the market price of the cotton on the date stored to cover the loan and storage and insurance for a six months' period.

Association Methods

(3) The third method of handling is through the Cotton Cooperative Association of the State. This office indorses the principle of coöperative marketing and will be glad to see all borrowers become members of their coöperative association. In shipping cotton to the associatoin, the bill of lading or the warehouse receipts should bear notation to the effect that the cotton is under lien to the governor, Farm Credit Administration. If the cotton is delivered to the several cotton coöperative associations, sufficient cotton must be delivered to cover the loan at the market price of cotton on the date placed with the association, plus storage and insurance for a six months' period, membership dues, reserve, overhead, and transportation, if cotton is concentrated.

All cotton stored must be stored in federal bonded warehouses or placed with the several cotton coöperative associations and it must be sold or the price fixed on or before April 1, 1934. During the period from maturity date of the loan on Oct. 31, 1933, until April 1, 1934, the cotton may be sold or the price fixed by the producer, or the governor of the Farm Credit Administration may exercise the authority given by the producer in the application for the loan to sell or fix at any time subsequent to Oct. 31, 1933.

The World's Business

Canadian Banking

A ROYAL commission has been set up in Canada to inquire into the monetary problems affecting the Dominion. Agitation has been rife for some time back that the note issue should be reformed. At present it is chaotic, reflecting, according to one authority, "the entire absence of anything like a monetary policy." This, of course, has nothing to do with the banking policy which so many Americans regard as an example to the United States.

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Note Issue

Two kinds of notes circulate in Canada: Dominion notes and the notes of the great chartered banks. The latter would correspond with the notes issued in the United States by the national Banks, save that whereas American issue is backed by Government bonds deposited with the Treasury, the Canadian counterpart is a purely fiduciary issue. That is to say, these Canadian notes are covered by nothing except confidence, as is the case with part of the British currency. But the issue is restricted, the banks being limited to the printing of notes up to the total of their paid-up capital, subject, however, to two qualifications. One is that it may be increased in the crop-moving season; the other is that it may be increased on the basis of gold or Dominion notes. These latter, the issue of the Government, are backed partly by 25 per cent gold reserve, partly against certain specified securities, and, in excess of a certain amount, altogether by gold. Again there is a certain amount of leeway provided by statute. In time of emergency the Government may sell its notes to the banks for a wider range of securities. This was done in November last, the total being $85,000,000, the addition of which to the currency was described at the time as the opening wedge of inflation. A Thomas inflation amendment, in other words, is a permanent feature of the Canadian statute books.

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Two Opinions

Two opinions seem to prevail in Canada as to the note issue. Bank authorities are opposed to issues by the Government. They think that currency should be regulated by one nonpolitical authority. They point out that the bank note, not being legal tender, enters into circulation solely to finance particular transactions and are therefore the stable element in the currency situation. The west is more pro-government in respect of the currency because, like the American West, it thinks that the currency power should be vested in the Government, which in times of depression should issue more money. In fact, the Royal Commission has been set up in part as a result of this inflationist agitation.

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A Central Bank

But the most interesting proposal to come before the Royal Commission concerns the establishment of a Central Bank. This would open a Canadian window to the world. For a central bank would bring along the whole paraphernalia of a money market in league with foreign money markets. At present the international flow and reflow of short-term capital, which has been so upsetting to the great nations, has passed Canada by. With a money market, it would be brought into the vortex. The argument in favor of a central bank is that it would bring cohesion out of chaos. It would also settle the rival claims as to the authority for note-issuing since a central bank is neither purely private nor purely official, being somewhere betwixt and between. It is probably a good thing for Canada, however, that it has not had a central bank in these depression years.

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Profiteering

A business man told me today that he had heard of a mail order house which had taken a unique step to ward off profiteering on its purchases. Several salesmen had appeared with price lists the increases on which seemed to have unduly absorbed NRA costs. So the company authorized its accountants to examine the cost situation of all its chief suppliers. Armed with the data, it thereupon informed the manufacturers that it would consent only to the addition of a stated percentage for NRA costs, an addition which was less than those originally marked in the price lists.

H. B. E.

Standard Oil Dividend Payments Reduced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Although there were no reductions or omissions of dividends by the companies of the Standard Oil group in the current quarter, cash dividend payments by the group declined to the lowest total for any quarter since the close of 1915.

Aggregate disbursements for the group for the third quarter of 1933 are estimated at $19,546,576, according to compilations by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., compared with $34,527,547 in the preceding quarter and $43,958,468 in the third quarter of 1932. The total distribution for the first three quarters of 1933 will amount to $96,480,455, compared with $136,938,304 in the corresponding period of last year.

Each Code Must Be Filed Through Trade Association

If None Exists It Should Be Set Up and Be Truly Representative

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—An account of the government machinery and procedure for handling the codes as they are submitted by industries is given in a special supplement issued by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Each code must be filed by a trade association, or a group of such associations. If no such association exists, one must be set up. It must be truly representative of its field. Seventy-five per cent by number of members and volume of business has been suggested, says the Institute.

A trade association preparing to submit a code secures forms from the control division of the National Recovery Administration, at Washington, on which it submits information to see whether a code to be filed by the group can properly be considered.

After this form is sent in, a tentative draft of the code (eight copies) is forwarded to the control division, to which all correspondence up through this procedure is to be directed. The control division then assigns the trade or industry to a deputy administrator, who carries on further negotiations.

Code Examined

The tentative code is examined by a code analysis division, which prepares constructive recommendations, if necessary, and points out any omissions of required clauses or provisions. The deputy administrator transmits these suggestions to the trade association.

Copies of the code meanwhile have gone to the control division, code analysis division, to each member of the labor advisory board, industrial advisory board and consumers' advisory board, to the legal division, research and planning division, and deputy administrator.

After these divisions and individuals have commented on the code, and the code has been put in shape satisfactory to the code analysis division, the industry is placed in contact with the deputy administrator who will handle it and who usually presides at the hearing.

A conference is then called in Washington at which representatives (preferably less than four in number) of the trade or industry meet the deputy administrator, advisers from the three advisory boards, and perhaps members of the code analysis, legal, and research and planning divisions. An understanding of the objectives of the code is arrived at. Perhaps some further revisions are made.

Public Hearing Given

The association or group then makes a written request for a public hearing on the suggested code. The National Recovery Administration sets a date for the hearing in Washington, notice of which is given to all members of the trade or industry through publicity in every important trade publication and newspaper. The provisions of the code likewise are published.

All persons—whether representing labor, the trade or industry, or consumers—having an interest in the code may be heard, but notice must be filed with the deputy administrator in charge, prior to the hearing.

At the hearing, the deputy administrator is chairman. He may have with him members of the various advisory boards and divisions of the National Recovery Administration. Representatives of employers and employees in the trade or industry attend. These hearings are solely fact-finding procedures. Debate, persuasion and oratory are strictly barred.

After the deputy administrator has completed the hearing and gained a complete knowledge of the case, and has received reports on it from the legal division and the research and planning division, he prepares his report.

This report is reviewed by the administrator, General Johnson, and finally by the President, whose approval and signature put the provisions of the code into effect.

The code is binding upon all members of the trade or industrial group, whether or not they have participated in its formulation or in the hearings. Relief from injurious provisions in individual cases can be petitioned for through the National Recovery Administration.

Construction Contracts In 37 States Up 30 P. C.

General construction contracts awarded in 37 eastern states in the first 18 days of August increased 30 per cent over the like period in July to $56,243,800, but were 12 per cent below the like 1932 period, according to F. W. Dodge Corp.

In the week ended Aug. 22, 1933, contracts totaling $1,577,800 were awarded in New England, compared with an average of the previous weeks of this year of $2,059,400 and $1,982,200 in the corresponding week in 1932.

Bunker Oil Price Advance

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is advancing fuel oil prices 10 cents a barrel, effective today, to 85 cents a barrel in New York Harbor.

Oil Producers Get 10 Cents Increase

By the Associated Press

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 25

OIL producers of the Midcontinent area who expect Uncle Sam to name crude oil prices shortly after Sept. 1 received a surprise increase of 10 cents a barrel from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's regional subsidiaries today.

The Carter Oil Company increased prices to 72 cents top in Oklahoma and Kansas, and the Humble Oil and Refining Company posted a flat 10-cent advance in the fields of Texas in which it purchases.

The Humble scale for east Texas was increased from 50 to 60 cents, for the Gulf coast 10 cents up to 72 cents top, and for the Panhandle's sour and sweet fields from 41 to 46 cents to 51 and 56 cents, respectively.

Average Price Of Foods and Farm Products Falls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Further declines in the average price of farm products and foods pushed downward slightly the Labor Department's general level of wholesale price indexes for the week ended Aug. 19.

The department said today the weighted index of 784 commodities stood at 69.3 for that as compared with 69.4 during the preceding week. Average 1926 prices were taken as 100.

"The decline was due in the main to further recessions in the average prices of farm products and foods and recent decreases in hides and leather products," the department said. "The gain of more than 1½ per cent in textile products was not sufficient to maintain the general price level."

Farm products dropped a full point in the week ended Aug. 19, from 58.5 to 57.5, while foods declined from 64.9 to 64.4.

Bank Clearings Still Showing Further Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—A further change for the better, over the earlier figures for August, appears in the latest report of bank clearings. The total this week at all leading cities in the United States, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., of $4,134,378,000 was 12.7 per cent higher than the amount a year ago.

At New York City, clearings were $2,850,487,000, an increase of 16.8 per cent, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,283,891,000 was 4.4 per cent above that of last year.

Clearings at New York City again are relatively higher, compared with those of a year ago, than in the first two weeks of the month.

There also was a substantial increase this week at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Atlanta, Richmond, Dallas, Louisville, Portland and Seattle.

The decline at Baltimore, while still quite large, was less severe than in preceding weeks, while Detroit and Cleveland also made a much better showing. Clearings this week are $354,184,000 below those of last week; a year ago the decline was $442,862,000.

Some reduction in the third week of August from the second week of the month is quite usual.

Kansas City Power & Light Co.

Kansas City Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended July 31 a net of $3,438,664, after charges, compared with $4,200,178 a year before. The July net income was $223,173, compared with $274,021.

General Drop In Livestock Market From Oversupply

Fed Steers and Yearlings Off 25c—Lambs Lower —Hogs Fairly Steady

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—Excessive supplies of practically all kinds of livestock resulted in general declines at the United States yards this week according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings grading good and choice, lost fully 25 cents late, after holding steady early in the period, while common and medium grades sold weak to 25 cents lower. Bulk of the run turned at $5.35-$6.50, most long-fed weights steers selling at $6.00-$6.75 at the close. Best long yearlings reached $7.25, while steers topped at $7.40 early in the week.

Lightweight heifers held firm but heavier kinds lost 15-25 cents. Yearling heifers topped at $6.15. Cows sold slowly but about steady with late last week, most grass beef cows going at $2.75-$3.25, best grainfeds upward to $4.50, while low cutters and cutters brought $1.25-$2.50.

The bull market ruled strong, most weighty sausage offerings selling at $3.25 downward, with best at $3.40. Vealers advanced 50 cents, selected lots selling up to $8 and better at the close. Approximately 3000 western grass cattle arrived this week, most of these being stockers eligible to $3.25-$4.50, grass cows going at $2.60-$3.50.

Compared with last Friday, hogs closed generally steady to 15 cents lower, light lights off 15-25 cents, packing sows 5-10 cents, and commercial pigs 25-50 cents down. The closing top was $4.50 as low as any day since early in May. Bulk 180-220 pound averages sold at $4.40-$4.50; 230-290 pounds $3.60-$4.40; 300-400 pounds $3.25-$3.60; light lights $4.25 downward; commercial pigs below $3.50; packing sows $2.75-$3.35.

Chicago and five other market centers started receiving 25-100 pound pigs and piggy sows scaling 275 pounds up to dispose of on government account at a premium, eligible pigs bringing $8-$9.50 a cut while the sows sell at market value, without dockage and receive a head bonus.

Fat lambs closed 50 cents lower than a week ago, while yearlings were under some pressure, and sheep held steady. The largest range lamb run of the year and depressed dressed lamb trade were bearish factors. The late top on slaughter lambs was $7.60, while bulk natives and westerns sold at $7-$7.25, plain kinds $6.75 downward. Native throwouts went at $4.00-$4.75. Most yearlings turned at $5.25-$5.50. Feeding lambs closed 25 cents lower at $6.25 downward after selling up to $6.50 early in the week.

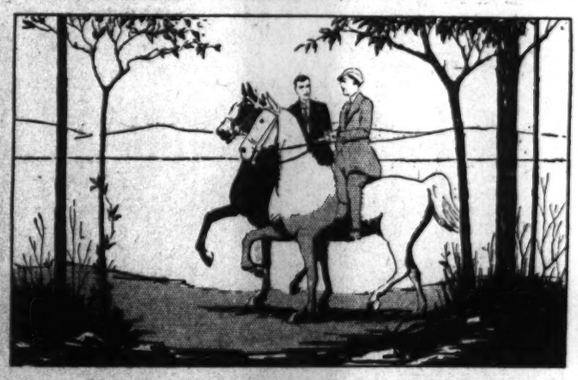
New York Telephone July Income Higher While Gross Drops

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—New York Telephone Co.'s July report to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first time this year shows net operating income ahead of 1932, despite the fact that gross continued lower.

Better control of operating expense is reflected with net operating income of $2,931,206, compared with $2,089,728 a year before. Gross of $14,992,222 compared with $15,623,381, off $631,159.

The New York organization accounts for about 20% of total stations of the Bell system, and likewise its gross in 1932 was about 20% of $956,354,000 for the system.

All Bell system companies are now operating under the blanket NRA code. Operations under the code necessitating rehiring a certain amount of employees and some salary adjustments will affect earnings of New York Teleephone Co. beginning with August. The improvement in business, however, can logically be expected to offset to some extent the higher operating cost. It has been estimated that operations under the blanket code will mean an additional outlay of $15,000,000 annually for the Bell system.



Looking forward to a September Vacation?

If so, you are fortunate to have chosen September for your vacation. You will escape the crowded conditions at hotels, on the roads, at the beaches and on the golf links. And you'll find that rates at many of the resort hotels are a bit lower after Labor Day.

Many attractive vacation opportunities are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor . . . trips by boat, rail and bus . . . conducted tours . . . and a wide variety of resort hotels.

Wherever you go, however you travel, the advertisements in the Monitor provide you with information that helps to make your vacation more enjoyable.

Special Hotel and Travel Pages are published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St. Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 1

Deposits Received by Mail

A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic points; sports, summer camp. EDITH F. CARY, Lexington; phone, North Belmont, Mass. Tel. Belmont 917.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $16 week up; open through September. Sea Pines Homestead open after Sept. 27, Brewster, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21-folder $1 assortment; request sampling also 50c bargain, gift wrappings; large commission. DOERLA, Dept. S-30, Fitchburg, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Sell outstanding 21-Folder $1 assortment; also Deluxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 1790 Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Backed by several years of consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; also opportunities to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. JANA-LENE, Inc., Dept. 348, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-COMPANION—Honest, reliable, willing; excellent references; will take care of children. 8-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEATTLE—Cheerful woman, familiar with all Pacific Coast points of interest, offers service as companion to retired lady or couple touring that area; an careful driver; will assist sewing and cooking. B-13, 834 Skinner Bldg.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES
Rentals—Sales—Service
FRANCIS H. SLATER
Tupper Lake, N. Y.

UNUSUAL sale offer to party able to meet requirements; farm, including small nursery; attractive, substantial buildings and surroundings; springs and natural land trough for fish or bathing ponds; other advantages; intelligent man can handle this nursery stock without experience; standing stock grown to size and shaped for present, and unusual, planting effects; reputable and interesting man could, in comparatively short time, realize on nursery stock almost, if not entire, cost of farm; reason given for sacrifice; only responsible, recommended inquiries answered. P. O. Box 299, Reading, Pa.

INSURANCE

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INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

Poland Reports Spreading of Hope And Confidence

Spend-at-Home Plan Aids Summer Resorts; Free Passports Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A wave of hope and confidence is spreading over Poland following a time of depression when economic difficulties seemed to be overwhelming.

Firstly Poland is taking an increasingly prominent part in European affairs. The newly concluded eight-states pact is seen to have been in large measure an outcome of its diplomacy, while the nation's sincere desire for peace has inspired a greater confidence in its stability among western nations, the result of which is shown in the agreement with two English companies to electrify the railway lines around Warsaw.

The Government has taken a strong attitude toward directors of the mines in Polish Silesia. These latter had shut down three mines, thus putting a large number of men out of work, the pretext being that the mines did not pay. This action on the part of the directors was illegal, as the Ministry of Labor has the decisive voice in the matter of closing mines and the directors acted without consulting with the Ministry.

In consequence the directors were put under arrest and the mines reopened by command of the Ministry. The whole matter is to come before a court of law.

Polish summer resorts are reaping a better harvest owing to the somewhat drastic methods used by the Treasury to prevent Poles from spending their money abroad, as passports are not only almost prohibitively expensive, but various difficulties are put in the way of obtaining them even at the high rate demanded, as much as 800 zloty being charged for an absence from Poland for one year, and half that sum for shorter periods.

The number of reduced or free passports granted to students and business men has been greatly cut down. The result is that Poles are learning to know the many picturesque and interesting resorts in their own country.

Camps in Black Hills To Have Busy Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D.—The 12 Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the Black Hills region are preparing for a busy winter. The Federal Government has either leased or purchased six sawmills in the Black Hills and the Harney National forests. These mills are being used to make lumber for winter barracks and other buildings and construction necessary.

Six of the camps are in the Black Hills National forest and the other six in the Harney National forest, and 2400 recruits or "woodticks," as they are sometimes called, have been kept busy this summer thinning out the timber stands, making dams and reservoirs, clearing roads and trails.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Hamstead and Radnor Halls
"ON THE CHARLES"
983-985 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge
4-5-6 ROOM MODERN APARTMENTS
Moderate Rates
Large Rooms—G. E. Refrigerators
Fireplaces—Modern Gas Ranges
Five Minutes from Harvard Square Subway

Phone LIBerty 9280 :: CHARLES H. TENNEY & CO., Agents
89 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Or on the Premises

ELIOT MANOR — CAMBRIDGE
Modern 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises. 1850 Mass. Ave. Univ. 5973 (Mass.)

NEW YORK CITY
887 LEXINGTON AVENUE—65TH STREET
"THE DOVER"
A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park, better shops, and midtown business district.
1-2 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.
Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
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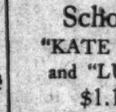

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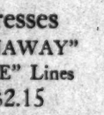

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Has 20% to 30% more heat—less than a barrel of ashes to a ton. Range size, suitable for kitchen range and heater. For 4 tons or over, per ton $12.25
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APOTHECARY
Agency for all In-Town Theatre Tickets
TEELE SQUARE SOM. 2170

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

A STENOGRAPHER who had been without a regular position for a long time, sat in church one morning, entertaining two disagreeable guests, worry and resentment. Although she had tried to make life happier and easier for those around her, she was sure she was not getting a square deal.

The solo, which was new to her, was so full of comfort and joy that it roused her out of herself. "How Alice would love this song," she said to herself. "I'm going to bring a tablet and pencil and take it down in shorthand at the evening service; then I shall type it and send it to her in Virginia."

That evening, as she was taking down the solo, the bright-faced little lady who was sitting next to her seemed interested. After the service the lady said, "You're a stenographer, aren't you?"

The girl said that she was.

The stranger continued, "Isn't that strange! I was going to advertise tomorrow for a secretary. I wonder if you could come to my office right away?"

The next day the stenographer went to work at a good salary in the office where her new-found friend was the proprietor.

What They Say

First Technocrat

"The first real technocrat was the cave man who became disturbed because his neighbor used a crooked stick as a plow. Naturally, he thought it would put hundreds of men out of work."—*Senator Borah.*

Shaw Thinks

"Few people think more than two or three times a year. I have made an international reputation for myself by thinking once or twice a week."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

Business

"Presidents are created by business conditions more often than business conditions are created by presidents."—*Roger Babson.*

Internationalism

"I would destroy such words as honor, prestige, and fatherland."—*Professor Einstein.*

MASSACHUSETTS

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Flowers
143 Chestnut St. Phone 4-2196

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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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NRA
Anniversary Sale
Showing All Our Fall Lines
Rosemary Hat Shoppe
Prices ranging $1.47 to $2.97
92 MAIN ST., Corner Cross St.

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Riverdale Market
Highest Quality Meats
Fruit and Vegetables
1 FOREST ST.—283 WASHINGTON ST.
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The Dorothy Hat Shop
24 WOODSIDE AVENUE
Special Fall Showing
From $3.50 up
Orders and Renovations

Shirley Hardware Co.
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Special Offer for Two Weeks
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Everybody's Cash Market
OCEAN 1320
Fresh Fish and Vegetables Received Daily
Quality, Service, Plus Courteous Treatment.

The Coles Sisters
222 WINTHROP ST. Ocean 0862
Reduction
Summer Dresses... from $1.98 to $2.98
Bathing Suits... from 1.98 to 1.98
Attractive line of children's Dresses 59 cents

WORCESTER

Sunnyside Greenhouses
Dial 24667
2 Boxford Street, Worcester
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 59

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEITHER Beacon Street nor Massachusetts Avenue is a name more familiar to Boston ears than Park Street. Its one short block climbs Beacon Hill from the old Park Street Church to the State House. At No. 2 was Hawthorne Hall, facing Boston Common. Here in the 1880's, services of Christian Science were held, and here Mrs. Eddy used to preach.

Park Street Church and its neighbor, the Stone Chapel, were centers of the town's musical life in early days; and later the vast old Music Hall stood here, too. But in 1900, music moved into the Back Bay, and Symphony Hall is now the neighbor of The Mother Church.

Lowell Mason doubtless found this tune, Park Street, in Gardiner's "Sacred Melodies," put it into his Handel and Haydn collection, and named it for the church in whose choir the oratorio society had started. To hint that the town anticipated Emerson's advice to hitch its wagon to a star, we may cite the name of a pastor of this church, Arsturus Zenith Conrad.

The composer of the tune was Frederic Marc Antoine Venua (1788-1872). Born in Paris, of an Italian family, he entered the Paris Conservatory, and when the family went to London the boy learned composition there and was made chief of the orchestra for ballets at the King's theater, also composing music for them. He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Society of Musicians, and the story goes that he retired to Exeter, a wealthy man.

John S. B. Monsell (1811-1875) is chiefly remembered for the words of this rousing hymn, which has been widely sung since it was given in 1838 to Ferguson's "Selection of Hymns for British Seamen." Montgomery named it "Valiant for the Truth" in his collection. Monsell was born at St. Columb's, Londonderry, and was educated at Trinity, Dublin. He was chaplain for Bishop Mant, and finally rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, Eng.

No. 367

RICHARD REDHEAD (1820-1901), composer of Metzler, began as chorister at Magdalen, Oxford; he was later organist at All Saints' Church, London, and for thirty years he served at St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington. His tunes were usually called after their numbers in "Church Hymns and Tunes" (1853). The name "Metzler" seems to have come from that of a well-known music publishing firm in London, Metzler & Son. George Metzler of this family wrote verse; and his lyrics were set by Hatton & Smart. This firm introduced the Mason & Hamlin organs of American make into extensive use in England.

Bernard Barton (1784-1849) is called the Quaker poet. He was a merchant at Woolbridge, Suffolk, and later had a post in the bank there. He has ten volumes of poetical works. Many of his hymns appeared in the Scottish "Evangelical Union Hymnal" (1878). This hymn, "Walk in the light," is named "The Children of the Light," and is one of his best known poems.

Betty Bee

Betty Forgets the Picnic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE the hive is not overcrowded, the removal of some of the combs filled with honey, and their replacement with empty comb, will often "change the minds" of the bees that have decided to swarm.

Here is work to be done, and Betty Bee's all too brief career is filled with duties well performed. It is as if Betty Bee and her mates said among themselves, "The picnic is postponed." There is no doubt that bees contemplate swarming with all the joyful anticipation of the average child looking forward to an outing. Perhaps we can profit from their apparent philosophy, for few of us would forego a picnic for work without a pang of regret.

Betty Bee knows no such disappointment. It is possible that for two or three days she has been excitedly planning for the great adventure, yet when she finds that there is work to be done, she resumes her routine duties without apparent regret.

So from the bee we learn more than the lesson of diligence. She shows us how to meet and master disappointment by applying our whole mind to tasks to be performed.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Despatch (E. S. M.)—The correspondent writes:

In order to be sure of the pronunciation of the first syllable of "despatch," I looked up the word in Webster's. I could not find it in the main body of the dictionary. Rather, it was listed at the bottom of the page with the notation that it was a variant of "dispatch"—and no pronunciation was given. Should the "e" be long or short?

The word is divided *des-patch'*, and the *e* is short.

When the *s* is attached to the second syllable, the accent being on the second syllable, the *e* is quick-long; for example, *de-scend', de-scribe', de-scry', de-sert', de-serve', de-sign', de-sire', de-spair', de-spise', de-spoil', de-spond', de-stroy'*, etc.

"Dispatch," which is the preferred form according to Webster's, is pronounced *dis-patch'*.

Disease (E. S. M.) — *Dih-zeez'*. Occasionally, to be sure, one will find the compound "dis-ease"; and this follows the derivation of the word: Latin *dis*, signifying negation, or apart from, and *ease* "ease." The compound "dis-ease" should, of course, be sounded *dis-eez'*; but "disease" is sounded *dih-zeez'*.

Stanch (Mrs. P. M. K.)—Note, first, that the spelling without the *u* is preferred by Webster's. The *a* is preferably one dot, or intermediate, as in *ask*. (Publication of the Word a Day material in loose-leaf form has been recommended before; but the demand is an unknown quantity.)

Contrary (Miss K. S., who reports hearing the word sounded as "country") — Preferably *con'-tra-ry* (*o* short, *a* obscured as in *sofa*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Ad-O-Grams No. 39

Published July 28

Answers:

1. Pequot.
2. The "Kirkeston."
3. Kre-Mel.
4. Colton Manor.
5. Hotel Green, Pasadena.
6. Ambassador Hotel.
7. The Edson Hotel, Beaumont, Texas

Winners:

Miss C. B. Rose, Philadelphia.
Mrs. E. R. Shaw, Nashua, N. H.
Miss H. I. Klineman, Springfield, Mass.
M. E. Spicer, Brooklyn.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
Mrs. M. P. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
Miss N. Marriott, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
C. W. Fyle, West Chester, Penna.
Miss C. A. Rand, Winthrop, Mass.
Mrs. P. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
Mrs. A. B. Helsey, Framingham, Mass.
E. M. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
N. Gibby, W. Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. P. A. Locke, West Medford, Mass
Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
Mrs. L. E. Britler, Coraopolis, Penna.
F and H. Bettenhausen, Blue Island.
J. E. Wright, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss A. Super, Cleveland.
Miss D. Roth, St. Louis.
D and M. Paine, Memphis.
D. E. Lane, Macon, Ga.
Mrs. F. D. McKitrick, Chicago.
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D Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
Miss A. Babsch, Chicago.
T. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
Mrs. M. E. Wissling, Milwaukee.
Mrs. B. Marquis, Minneapolis.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine
Mrs. E. Balthasar, Cheviot, Ohio.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
J. L. Austin, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. G. E. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
M. L. Gerzman, Cincinnati.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit.
Mrs. A. Smoot, Beaumont, Texas.
E Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
S Kelly Jr., Honolulu, N. J.
Miss I. Hamilton, Newark, Ohio.
E. A. Wagner, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Mrs. W. G. Oracle, Lakeland, Fla.
Miss M. M. Lott, Upper Darby, Penna.
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Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
W. E. Taylor, Miami.
E. M. Gray, Harrisville, Penna.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
O. Carmichael, Detroit.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Mrs. J. F. Forest, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gorham, Calif.
Mrs. M. H. Rounds, Milwaukee.
J. E. Dewell, New Haven.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane.
Mrs. C. E. Tasker, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. C. A. Roberts, Des Moines.
Mrs. E. L. Stevens, Los Angeles.
Mrs. W. T. Lewis, San Bernardino, Calif.
Miss S. K. DuPuis, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. A. M. Hatfield, Wichita, Kansas.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
Miss R. G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. G. DeGroot, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. N. M. Vuylsteke, Port Arthur, Texas.
Miss A. Barber, West Palm Beach, Fla.
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U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
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Miss Opal Hendrix, Marshall, Ark.
Mrs. L. M. Peake, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. H. Blitzen, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Mrs. H. C. S. Pinkel, Dayton, Wash.
E. Denblitz, Louisville, Ky.
C. Alpers, New York City.
The Waltenspiel Family, Reno, Nev.
E. Nerl, Cincinnati.
Mrs. O. B. Grinsted, Los Angeles.
J. Doman, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
S. L. Johnson, San Francisco.
Mrs. E. A. Carr, Des Moines.
M. Groff, Rochester.
E. Hoxsie, Iacondido, Calif.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss M. R. Sotter, Reading, Penna.
Miss L. I. Nickias, Brooklyn.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
J. Koop, St. Mary's, Ohio.
Mrs. M. L. Shore, Findlay, Ohio.
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Mrs. S. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
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Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. Stanid, Gary, Ind.
L. R. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
J. Coburn, Inglewood, Calif.
M. Taylor, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. A. Collins, Anaheim, Calif.
K. R. Greve, Los Angeles.
Mrs. P. W. Derby, Los Angeles.
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco.
Mrs. C. L. Adams, Thompson Falls, Mont.
The Schiereck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
E. M. Bourne, West Falmouth, Mass.
A. M. Sullivan, West Falmouth, Mass.
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
J. E. Benjamin, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. M. Masterton, Chicago.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss M. G. Cummings, Hillsboro, Ohio.
Mrs. N. M. Rand, Los Angeles.
S. S. Waterhouse, Springfield, Mo.
Miss L. C. Schlesinger, Chicago
R. W. Thiaz, St. Louis
Miss L. Matthews, San Antonio, Texas.
Miss S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

OUR doubts are traitors,
And makes us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.

—SHAKESPEARE

Ad-O-Grams

No. 43

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 43." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Substitute

Diner (examining the menu): "There's nothing fit to eat here—absolutely nothing! Bring me the manager."

Waiter (under notice, anyway): "Very good, sir. How would you like him—fried or grilled?"—*Der Lustige Sachse.*

How Times Change

"Around the World in Eighty Days,"
Wrote some old writer's pen.
It takes us back to other days,
For folks had leisure then.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Preparedness

"Mother," said little Bobbie, "if a poor, hungry little boy came to the door and asked for something to eat, would you give him that piece of cake that was left from dinner?"

"Why, of course I would," answered the mother.

"O. K. Just wait till I go around to the back door."

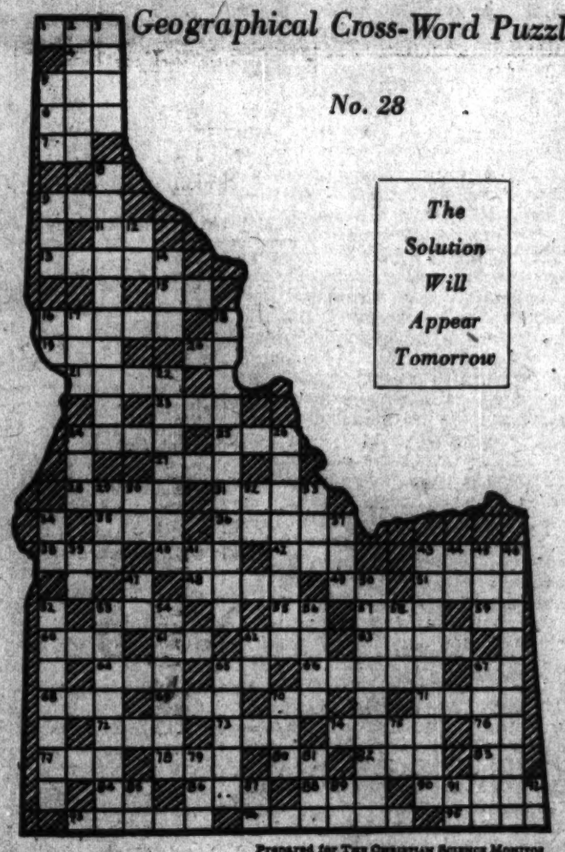
Both Ways

"Does social reform really help the workless?"

"Yes, and sometimes it works the helpless, too."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 28



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

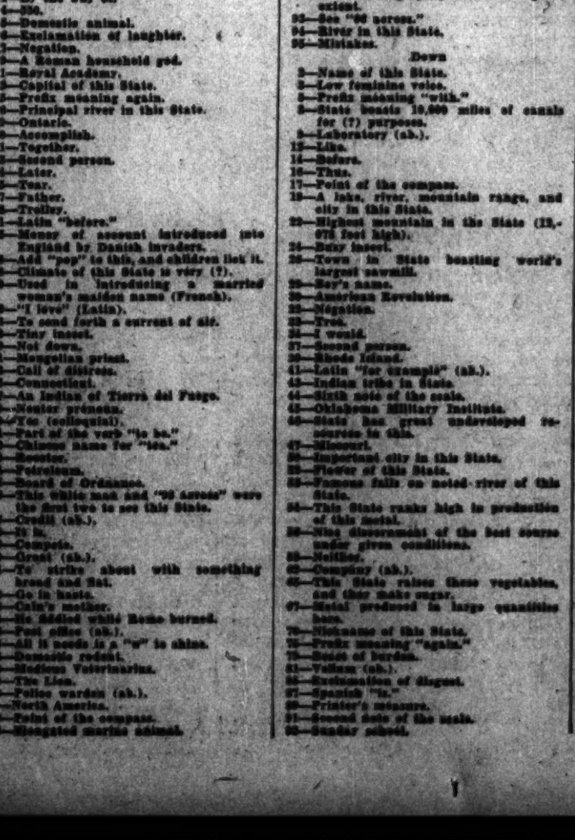
1—By the way of.
4—Sea.
8—Domestic animal.
9—Exclamation of laughter.
3—Negation.
5—A Roman household god.
11—Royal Academy.
13—Capital of this State.
15—Prefix meaning again.
16—Principal river in this State.
19—Ontario.
20—Accomplish.
21—Together.
22—Second person.
24—Later.
26—Tone.
27—Father.
28—Trolley.
31—Latin "before."
36—Money of account introduced into England by Danish invaders.
38—Add "pop" to this, and children list it.
39—Climate of this State is very (?).
40—Used in introducing a married woman's maiden name (French).
42—"I love" (Latin).
43—To send forth a current of air.
46—Tiny insect.
48—Not down.
51—Mongolian priest.
53—Call of distress.
54—Connecticut.
57—An Indian of Tierra del Fuego.
59—Master pronoun.
60—Tea (colloquial).
61—Part of the verb "to be."
62—Chinese name for "tea."
66—Rooster.
68—Petroleum.
69—Board of Ordnance.
69—This white mark and "99 acres" were the first two to see this State.
97—Credit (ab.).
69—It is.
69—Campsite.
70—Grant (ab.).
71—To strike about with something broad and flat.
72—Go in haste.
73—Calf's mother.
74—He added white Rome burned.
75—Post office (ab.).
77—All it needs is a "w" to shine.
78—Domestic rodent.
80—Medicus Veterinarius.
82—The Lion.
83—Police warden (ab.).
84—North America.
85—Point of the compass.
88—Elongated marine animal.
90—Prevalent in this State, and used for building purposes to a great extent.
92—See "99 acres."
94—River in this State.
96—Mistaken.

Down

2—Name of this State.
3—Low feminine voice.
4—Prefix meaning "with."
5—State boasts 10,000 miles of canals for (?) purposes.
6—Laboratory (ab.).
12—Like.
14—Before.
15—Thin.
17—Point of the compass.
18—A lake, river, mountain range, and city in this State.
22—Highest mountain in the State (13,675 feet high).
24—Busy insect.
29—Town in State boasting world's largest sawmill.
30—Lady's name.
34—American Revolution.
35—Negation.
23—Tree.
35—I would.
37—Second person.
39—Rhode Island.
41—Latin "for example" (ab.).
43—Indian tribe in this State.
44—Sixth note of the scale.
45—Oklahoma Military Institute.
46—State has great undeveloped resources in this.
47—Missouri.
50—Important city in this State.
52—Flower of this State.
53—Tenness falls on noted river of this State.
54—This State ranks high in production of this metal.
56—Nice discernment of the best course under given conditions.
58—Neither.
60—Company (ab.).
65—This State raises these vegetables, and their sake sugar.
67—Metal produced in large quantities here.
70—Nickname of this State.
76—Prefix meaning "again."
78—Beast of burden.
81—Vellum (ab.).
86—Exclamation of disgust.
87—Spanish "is."
89—Printer's measure.
91—Second note of the scale.
93—Sneaker solved.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 44



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The Children's Corner

Billy Bear and Robert Rabbit Meet a Lost Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE Billy Bear waddled without worry through the wild woodland, and beside him hippity-hopped Robert Rabbit. It was a fine morning, not too warm, not too cool, just the morning to waddle without worry and to hippity-hop for the fun of hippity-hopping.

The wild flowers nodded pleasantly at them along the wild woodland path, and the wild birds chirped merrily in the wild woodland trees.

"I think, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear, "that it would be pleasant to go to the edge of the wild woodland and watch the human beings go by on the road."

"I agree with you, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "It is always interesting to watch the human beings."

"One never can tell what human beings will do next, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "They even put up high fences along the roadside so that they can't see the scenery."

"And then they paint pictures on the fences, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "I suppose they like pictures better than scenery."

Conversing in this amiable way, Billy Bear waddled and Robert Rabbit hippity-hopped. But just before they had reached the edge of the wild woodland they both stopped and looked.

"A small child, Robert Rabbit!" exclaimed Billy Bear.

"Undoubtedly a small child, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "And alone in the woods."

"A girl child, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear, "She is lost in the woods. She doesn't know it yet, but when she tries to find her way back to the road she will be bewildered and dismayed."

"We must show her the way back, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit.

"Such a pretty child too, Billy Bear! We must do something about this. We cannot allow that beautiful child to be lost in the woods."

"If she sees me, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear, "she will be foolishly frightened, and run this way and that, and get worse lost than ever. So she must not see me. But if she sees you, she will not be frightened. She will say 'Bunny! Bunny!' and try to catch you. And then if you let her almost catch you, and run a little way, and let her almost catch you again, and run a little way and so on—why, Robert Rabbit, the first thing she knows you will have led her back to the road. And then she will never know she has been lost in the woods."

"How clever you are, Billy Bear!" cried Robert Rabbit. "I will do it at once before she knows she is lost."

So Robert Rabbit hippity-hopped through the underbrush, and appeared again between the child and the road. When the child saw Robert Rabbit she was greatly delighted.

"Bunny! Bunny!" said the child.

Robert Rabbit laughed to himself, and sat still with his ears up straight. And the child approached cautiously, saying "Bunny! Bunny!" and holding out her hand. And when she was quite near, Robert Rabbit

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Bunny! Bunny!" said the child.

hippity-hopped away toward the road. And so they went on, the child saying "Bunny! Bunny!" and Robert Rabbit going hippity-hop, till at last Robert Rabbit hippity-hopped into the road. Then Robert Rabbit hippity-hopped back and joined Billy Bear.

"It worked splendidly, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "That beautiful child is no longer lost in the woods."

Worth Knowing

"TREETOPS"

A THREE-ROOM "HOTEL" PERCHED IN A TALL TREE IN THE MIDST OF AN AFRICAN JUNGLE NEAR NYERI, KENYA. VISITORS CAN WATCH THE ANIMALS FROM THE WINDOWS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

An English statistician—has estimated that a room full of typists at work is equivalent in noise to a motor horn heard 20 feet away.

Department of Commerce—figures show that there were 17,958 pilots and 6874 aircraft in the United States that were holding federal licenses on July 1.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

New Use for Old Tires

Of the many uses for old automobile tires, the one of a California gasoline station operator is probably the most profitable. The tires are turned inside out, assuming a convex form resembling, when laid flat, an old Indian basket. A wooden bottom is added, and the box thus formed is filled with dirt, making a portable bed for large potted plants. Color is added by painting the outer surface with stripes, swasticas, or any other design desired by the customers.

Within two weeeks this man sold 20 outfits and had unfilled orders for 10 more, at $2 each.

Miss Janice B.

Picnic Tins Painted

Some children earn pocket money by going about asking housewives if they would like their initials painted on the bottom of the tin picnic plates, so often used during the summer months. All are glad of this handy service, and it is saving much confusion on that "last minute" gathering of picnic wares and left-overs. The children have turned this service into a profitable vacation vocation.

E. McK.

Brevities

Washington Evening Star: The "3 R's," once reffered to as essential to popular education, standing for "Readin', Ritin' and 'Rithmetic," have been superseded by the much greater demands of "Relief, Reconstruction, and Reform."

Portland Oregonian: The dancing masters' new dance, the NIRA, should boost the recovery, just so it isn't two steps forward and three to the rear.

Humorist: According to a writer, the ideal number for a picnic is eight. Unless it happens to be Ma, Sis, and six mosquitoes.

Milwaukee Journal: A town in Iowa is named Nira. We feel, though, that our candidate for recovery headquarters will be Newlife, N. C.

Detroit News: If, as stated, it costs only 30½ cents to commission a Kentucky colonel, we suppose the second lieutenancies are given away with gum.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Blue Eagle has so plastered the country that it may soon be out of the red.

Omaha World-Herald: Hope of the NRA is that the Blue Eagle will prove, for the working man, the bluebird of happiness.

Dallas Morning News: And when they make the shirt code, how about persuading the manufacturers to limit themselves to one paper of pins per shirt?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Banks or Kite Tails?

CITY after city across the United States is having its season of bank failure investigations. Detroit, poking around in the debris of what were two of the larger banking institutions of the country, occupies the main beam of the limelight. In Akron, Ohio, in Boston, New York and elsewhere, inquiries or prosecutions are in progress.

Readers of the various reports that have come from Detroit since last spring are still much at a loss to know what has gone on behind the scenes.

There has been the testimony of Wilson W. Mills, former chairman of the board of the First National Bank, Detroit, picturing Senator James Couzens as standing in the way of federal relief that might have saved the situation. And the reply of Senator Couzens that the collapse was the inescapable result of an "orgy of consolidations, the building of fictitious values and the creation of one holding company upon another." Before that there were rumors of a Gargantuan financial struggle between General Motors and Henry Ford, or of efforts of New York banking interests to acquire a hold in the automobile city.

Whatever the details, it is now reasonably clear, not only in Detroit but also in other cities, that one big reason for the heavy losses of depositors and of investors in bank stocks has been the use of bank funds to build up personal empires of big business and to fight the battles of these empires against one another. Such use naturally is far removed from the liquid business loans and conservative investments into which the ordinary depositor has been educated to suppose his money is placed.

Joseph E. Harriman, speculating with depositors' money in stock of the bank of which he was an officer; Charles E. Mitchell, opposing Federal Reserve efforts to check the 1929 orgy of speculation; a Chicago bank making itself practically a capital-raising adjunct to the Insull utility régime; Mr. Mills of the larger Detroit bank being described as an aspiring financial imperialist bent on building up an impressive chain of banks; certain institutions making loans to their own directors—this is the picture of American banking conveyed to the headline reader. Fortunately it is not representative of even the major part of the banking community. But the abuses are too many.

Among the most dubious of the engines of this new finance is the bank holding company. It extends control while diminishing responsibility. Its temptations and abuses landed Col. Luke Lea of Tennessee in prison. Its possibilities in the field of promotional exploitation are depicted in a chamber of commerce encomium on one of these organizations recently quoted by John T. Flynn in the Forum:

> This great combination is in a position to assure itself of profits in many fields. Its banks provide the funds necessary for any desirable deal; its own investment houses underwrite stocks and bonds; its banking and investment houses can divert tremendous business to its insurance company; its banking office may act as agent for the farm loan and real estate companies; its real estate companies can help to liquidate foreclosed real estate of other departments; its stock trading and brokerage companies have tremendous sources of information and almost unlimited financial support.

Is this sort of thing conducive to good banking? Or are not such ambitious schemes a perversion of banking to the purposes of big-scale promotion and the financial warfare to which they so often lead?

The ordinary depositor in a bank is led to think of that institution as disinterestedly lending his money in the service of general business or placing it in stable and seasoned securities. It is neither honest nor decent to induce him on this supposition to supply the ammunition for the personal conquests of business imperialists or for the internecine wars of high finance in which the stakes are high and the outcome anything but certain.

The remedy? It is primarily a change of public thought—of custom and tradition in American banking. Bank reform legislation should supply such further safeguards as can be devised in the coming session of Congress. But primarily the situation calls for more of the kind of bankers who count it their first obligation to place securely and without favor among borrowers the funds intrusted to them by depositors. And for a public sentiment that will appraise a banker's success on this basis rather than on the size of his yacht and the number of industries he is reputed to control.

When Yankees Went A-Whaling

"THAR she blows, and blo-ows, blo-o-ows!" No longer does the traditional hail of the lookout echo from the swaying masthead of the American whaleship to send a boat's crew in pursuit of a school of spouting, fluke-threshing denizens of the rolling deep.

Proof that whaling has practically ceased to exist is contained in a report of the United States Bureau of Navigation, which says thirteen steamers and one motorship are all that is left of a once great fleet that brought fame and fortune to New England three-quarters of a century ago.

"Floating butcher shops!" was the scornful opinion of many clipper-ship captains back in those prosperous 'fifties. But others looked with a more tolerant eye upon those rugged sea rovers, the whalers. It was a lonely life. Three years on the cruising grounds was the usual time required to fill the oil casks. What if whale ships did appear slovenly to the mate of a first-class Yankee clipper? Their business was pursuing whales, not sailing the seas under a lofty press of billowing kites.

Whaling contributed much to the social and economic life of those romantic days. Herman Melville capitalized its literary opportunities. Many a sea captain helped to enrich the austere severity of colonial mansions with lasting examples of Oriental art—tapestries and paintings, china and rugs and furniture brought home in the creaking holds of Yankee whalers.

Arctic ice, Confederate commerce raiders, the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania, all served to hasten the decline of the whaling industry. But the vagaries of economic trends could not submerge the thing which gave impetus to the industry—Yankee ingenuity.

With the collapse of the whale fisheries, many a whaling fortune was diverted to cotton manufacturing, particularly in New Bedford, once the chief whaling port of the world. Ever since the Civil War, cotton spinning has been the leading industry of New Bedford. But the old Buzzards Bay port still harbors men who can spin a salty yarn about the good old days of whaling.

A Public Servant "Dictator"

"AL" SMITH has a genius for clarification of involved issues. And he possesses a patriotism too large for obstruction of the national recovery program now being carried out under command of the man who defeated him for the presidential nomination a year ago. His speech urging all to coöperate with President Roosevelt and the National Recovery Administration reflects his patriotism. And his simple explanation of NRA purposes gives to the simplest citizen an understanding of the nation's present goal which should enlist coöperation.

Into a cloudy mixture of "dictatorship" talk Mr. Smith injects a chemical precipitant of facts about the limitations on presidential powers:

> Do not forget that the President has only a limited congressional mandate, that the whole machinery of the National Recovery Act has less than two years to operate under the law, that the licensing power has less than a year of life before it.

It is important that the nature and sources of present presidential powers be recognized. Legal authority under which President Roosevelt is carrying through the recovery program was vested in him by Congress. As Mr. Smith points out, it all expires within two years. It can be revoked before that—next January, in fact. For that is when (under the new "lame duck" amendment) Congress will meet. There is no "dictatorship" in the United States today; and no "abrogation of the Constitution." It would be well if that were understood both in America and abroad.

There has been, however, a popular and unofficial bestowal of power on the President that may have tremendous results. A large part of the recovery effort has no other sanction. This public approval of the President's program promises to bring some lasting and profound changes in American national economy. Legal authority aims at emergency recovery. But the informal grant of authority, the popular mandate, is concerned not only with the people's hope for a quick return to prosperity but with deep aspirations for continuing reforms which will establish a more stable economic system and a more just social system.

Four years of hard times have generated a profound unwillingness to engage in the further "long siege" which Mr. Smith declared was the alternative to success of the President's program. And there is wide willingness to try, as Mr. Smith urged, "by shorter hours, higher wages and increased employment, to avoid the dole called home relief, and the disguised dole popularly known as relief work." The recovery effort has behind it not only an unthinking readiness "to support the President" in a national emergency, but some measure of understanding of the long-range benefits which may accrue. There is the enthusiasm of men who have found new jobs, men variously estimated to number from one to two million. And there is the enthusiasm of many employers who have felt a pickup in business.

All these forces and individuals are pushing the recovery program. Many are selfish or short-sighted. Yet few would find a mere return to "1929 prosperity" wholly satisfying. The larger implications of the New Deal involve a vision of a sounder and fairer America which supplies much of the motivation for President Roosevelt's recovery program. It goes far beyond emergency aims or emergency powers. It is an enduring power behind the throne. Doubtless no one recognizes better than Mr. Roosevelt that this makes him not a dictator, but, in "Al" Smith's phrase, "a public servant."

United or Party Government?

GREAT BRITAIN'S "National" Government has now been in power for nearly two years. The time has come when one might expect politicians to be talking with some animation about its successor, and the likelihood of a return to "normal" party politics. But there is no sign of any general demand for such a return. On the contrary the talk has been the other way; and interesting, if somewhat obscure movements have been started with a view to making some kind of national government perpetual.

The "National Unity Council," for example, professes to take its stand on the idea of "national unity"—or state before party. It is suspected of having a strong Tory bias, but it is significant that this or any other movement should think it necessary at this moment to commend itself to the public on the ground that it is more "national" than the National Government. The assumption in this and in many other cases is that the "party system" is discredited.

Political theories are in the melting pot. Fascism and Communism have thrust themselves upon the horizon. Dictatorships have been established professing to be more representative of the people than are parliaments. May it be the case that the men who control the British Parliament are also coming to terms with the realistic temper of the age, and are tending to get rid of the inertia of a parliamentary system devised, it might almost seem, to facilitate obstruction?

The circumstances which have favored the National Government during the last two years have been exceptional, scarcely less so than those which necessitated a coalition in the war. There has been a continual sense of crisis, demanding concentration of effort on a few things. The predominant political issues have been world issues, and it is the time-honored custom of British politicians to drop factiousness in dealing with foreign affairs. And again, the questions on which public affairs have turned have been intricate economic questions which the ordinary man does not fully understand. Preoccupied with such matters Parliament has had little opportunity for oratory or impassioned declamation. It has had the manner of a cool and sedate Council of State.

But men will not always be content to treat human society as if it were primarily a mass of exclusively economic units. So long as it is preoccupied, as it is now, with the problem of mere survival, the British nation is willing that other interests should be put aside. But domestic and social issues will again come to the fore, and these will give rise to divergent opinions; then those who hold opinions strongly will seek to gain supremacy in Parliament.

Probably it is apathy in regard to all but a few outstanding issues that has led to the suspension of an eager party spirit. It was adversity which produced the united front of the National Government, and fear of economic collapse has maintained it. But any relaxation of economic pressure will release energy for a wider play of ideas; the nation will rediscover the multiplicity of its needs and desires. When new problems present themselves the lines of cleavage will reappear; the conflict of ideas will be expressed in a renewed conflict of parties.

But the experience of national government, it is to be hoped, will not be wasted. The machinery of Parliament has been tightened up; its procedure expedited. This improvement in procedure must be maintained if parliamentary democracy is to work, and show itself equal to modern tasks.

Key to a Scottish Mystery?

THE publication of a further volume of the correspondence of Sir Walter Scott materially affects a discussion started some time ago by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

The distinguished professor of English literature at Cambridge University inquired why, although Scott has been held by many good judges to be the greatest British writer since the days of Shakespeare, while Burns can hardly be ranked in the front line of poets, it is to Burns, rather than to Scott, that their fellow countrymen give their chief allegiance.

Scotsmen of course appreciate the merits of Sir Walter; but it is for Burns that their main pride and affection are reserved. What, asked Sir Arthur, is the explanation of a phenomenon that must strike any foreign observer at the first glance as almost inexplicable?

An admirer of Burns was ready with an answer. The earlier poet, he claimed, endeared himself to his readers because he could write lines like

> The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
> The man's the gowd for a' that.

But Sir Arthur rejected this suggestion. After all, many poets whose works do not appeal to modern readers have exceeded Burns in a facility for coining moral apothegms.

Sir Arthur himself inclined to the theory that Burns's great hold on the popular imagination is due to his unrivaled command over a pathos that is as poignant as it is simple.

> We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
> Frae morning sun till dine;
> But seas between us braid hae roar'd
> Sin auld lang syne—

It is writing like that, according to the Cambridge professor, that has caused Burns's fame to be "in widest commonalty spread." And in this kind of pathos, in his professional publications, Scott had little power.

Herein lies the special significance of Scott's private compositions—his journal and his letters. The shyness of showing personal emotion revealed in his novels and poems is, in these familiar communications, thrown aside, and the strong feeling and steadfast courage he displayed throughout his difficult and honorable career shine with a light that the passing of a century has not dimmed. Whatever pathos his ordinary writing may lack is here abundantly compensated.

Sir Walter Scott's public fame is only added to by everything new that comes to be known concerning his private life.

Editorial Notes

The bootlegging at St. Louis of spurious Blue Eagles was followed by prompt retribution, and the conviction in the case reveals that the offense is punishable by a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment, with purchaser and seller equally liable. The reader will probably be of the opinion that had the more common form of bootlegging been similarly dealt with, prohibition would have had a better chance of enforcement.

Since the time is flashed upon its sixty-foot face by electric lights and it operates only at night, the "clock" which has been placed 600 feet up on the Eiffel Tower in Paris isn't a clock at all. But possibly it is the "high time" to which political campaign orators have been referring from time immemorial.

Under the President's reëmployment agreement all but factory and mechanical workers are considered in the "white collar" class. But how can this be stretched to include seaside life guards?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Sweden's Front Door—A City of Trees and Flowers—Novelty in Home Building

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN

THE water-gate of Sweden presents to voyagers who have supplemented a week on the turbulent Atlantic with 36 hours on the choppy North Sea a happy refuge. Loyal Swedes boast of the picturesqueness of Gothenburg's harbor, and it does indeed present a pleasing prospect as the big ship threads a narrow and tortuous channel between beetling cliffs of granite. It happened to be Sunday when we entered the haven and it seemed as though so many people were on the water in boats of every type from canoes up to excursion steamers, and so many picnicking on the rocks, with the gullies glowing with purple heather, that there could be few left in town. I spoke to a native of the city on the ship of the extraordinary number of pleasure craft. "We Swedes are amphibious," he responded. "Everybody who can gets out on the water on a holiday. I doubt if there is a ten-year-old boy in Gothenburg who cannot handle a cat-boat." This aquatic interest is reflected in the town when you have landed. Canals appear in every direction, and all are crowded with boats. Gulls fly screaming over the city squares, and as you look down the vista of many a crowded street you find the end blocked by the white superstructure and towering funnels of a great ocean liner.

The inner harbor is as crowded as State and Madison Streets, Chicago—said by residents of that city to be the busiest street intersection in the world. Shanghai and Rotterdam are the only harbors which I have visited in which so many craft of various types and nationalities are packed into such a narrow strait. The shores, originally granite, have been blasted away for docks and wharves. Near where our ship was moored a great white liner of 10,000 tons, or so, seemed to be lying in the middle of a green pasture. Through my glass I could see that a dry dock had been blasted out of the granite rock, needing no masonry, just a deep cut in the shore with a pontoon swinging across the entrance to keep out the harbor water when the dock had been emptied. From a distance it looked as though the ship had forsaken her native element and come to rest, like Noah's ark, on the land.

* * *

Gothenburg suffers, as does any seashore town which is the main entrance port of a great country, from the haste of those who land to get through to their ultimate destinations. Liverpool, Southampton, Cherbourg all receive merely a patronizing glance from those rushing through to London or to Paris. Stockholm, by train, by motor or by the deliberate but picturesque Göta Canal, drew as a magnet most of those who landed from the Gripsholm. For those of us who are sticking to the ship for the cruise up the Baltic to Leningrad there was a day of swift automobiling through dignified streets, often bordering canals, but always lined and shaded by magnificent trees.

I think to most visitors who have only this swift glance at the city the distinctive characteristic of Gothenburg will be remembered as trees and flowers. The former line the business streets in a way that would be most grateful in a town of the tropic zone, while in the residence district flaming vines of every sort cover the houses, and the gardens are a blaze of color. At the restaurant in a public park which rejoices in the name of Trädgärdsforeningen the parti-colored flower beds encircled the terraces and the band stands and merged into broad lawns bordered with dense plantations of trees.

They order these things better in Europe—especially on the Continent. Everywhere one can dine or lunch in the open air, amid charming surroundings and to the accompaniment of excellent music. This restaurant, with the polysyllabic name, is owned by the city of Gothenburg, and has its parallels in other parks of the city. In most American towns its place would be taken by a slatternly stand for the sale of soda water, peanuts and hot dogs. New York, with its Central Park Casino, alone approaches the European standard.

* * *

A great part of Gothenburg is given over to what they call workingmen's dwellings, mainly constructed by private enterprise, though the municipality has not been backward in encouraging this form of undertaking. In these great blocks of flats there is a certain monotony, although some effort has been made to achieve architectural attractiveness without incurring too great expense.

The visitor quickly notices that in most cases these flats are three stories high, the first being of brick or stone, the upper two of wood. The explanation is that a fire ordinance of the city prohibits the erection of a frame building more than two stories high. Timber being very cheap in Sweden the temptation to build of wood is great, and some years ago a shrewd contractor conceived the idea that a legal two-story frame building might be set on top of a one-story brick edifice. The courts sustained his theory and the style has become practically universal for the cheaper type of flats.

As Gothenburg is essentially an industrial city, as well as Sweden's chief port, this type of domestic architecture dominates the greater part of the town although there are high class residence streets of great dignity and beauty. And the city is as clean as a man-of-war from one end to the other. I was there of a Monday, and where the streets of an American city would have been strewn with "comic supplements" and the other débris of our ubiquitous Sunday papers, not a bit of rubbish or dirt offended the eye anywhere.

In Behalf of Strangers

"TOMORROW, fresh woods and pastures new." Thus the vacation season speaks to us. All that is new seems beautiful to our jaded mood by very virtue of its newness. And sweet words conjure up refreshing scenes shot through with breezes and the fragrances of nature. The thought of vacations is almost always centered in places. Surf roars; pines whistle; mountains move in purple mists. Never are places so alluring, as such, as when we contemplate our holiday.

There is, however, another aspect of these annual sojourns. Certain intrusions break in sometimes upon our idyllic meditations and retard our enjoyment and fetter that complete release of the imagination which novel scenes achieve. These intrusions are the human beings, unchosen, uncomprehended, whom we occasionally encounter at the hotels and camps in which otherwise we delight. Very often the people seem to dispel the glamour of nature—or is it the glamour of ourselves?

In any case, there is something to be said in behalf of these strangers. They, too, release us from our accustomed, monotonous thoughts, though they do not accomplish it by the romantic and beautiful means that nature employs. We arrive saturated with our particular business, and are irritated that our new neighbors know nothing about it. But this ignorance puts our work in its proper place and gives us a just sense of values. We are unaware, too, of their vocations and importance; and so a little stream of humility begins to trickle through us. Perhaps, so we decide, even that game which they play so continuously may demand more intelligence than we realized. Possibly it is a sterner exercise for the reason than the novels and biographies which we feel so very literary in reading. Our egotism is conscious of sands shifting under its feet.

Living in this world is an aggregation of little worlds' microcosms, and each man has the privilege, hasn't he, of shaping his own? It is an excellent plan to peer into a number of them and observe that they are just as good for the person concerned as yours are for you. "With the key of softness unlock the locks—with a whisper set ope the doors. . . ."

And it is not merely that a nature broadens by knowing its neighbors; it is an even more vital truth that "a single mind cannot be revealed in isolation from its fellows." So the comprehension of strangers brings not only self-revelation but a power to manifest to associates one's own experiences and convictions. By understanding many people one is enabled to show many people how to appreciate one's own wisdom. And who will deny the delight of this exercise?

H. J. K.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed; but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Laborer's Hire

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Bible states that "The labourer is worthy of his hire." This is utterly disregarded today as we allow individual so-called owners of land to take 25 per cent of his hire or wages in the year 1931 in the United States.

The majority of business firms or corporations have been operating at a loss for two years, and the NRA proposes to superimpose a greater loss on them (the producers) without a similar sacrifice by the ground rent owners of valuable land sites who are still receiving large incomes clear of all local taxes, these unearned incomes must be deducted out of wages and interest on capital.

Natural economic law was invoked to some extent during 1921-22 and 1923 in New York City by omitting taxes on dwellings erected during those years, for an average of fifteen years. This resulted in a sevenfold increase of housing. The big land interests stopped any further extension of this tax law.

Land values (site) are created by the community, and should be used for government maintenance which would relieve the people of all taxation, resulting in the laborer receiving the full results of his labor. The violation of this economic law is the cause of our present business stagnation.

H. W. DONALDSON.

Chicago, Ill.

Chinese and Foreigners

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Canton dispatch of April 28, declaring that the "Backward Chinese Still Hold Foreigners to Be Exploiters," expressed a view that is somewhat out of date.

From what I hear about the villages in the country, I think your correspondent must have misinterpreted the attitude of the natives. They don't stand out in their mud paths beside their mud-built hovels, and give the passing foreigner three rousing cheers, but they do give him a certain amount of reverence and respect.

Their children's cry of "Yang Pi" ("Yang Kwe Tago" in South China) means "foreign devil," your correspondent says, but "devil" should be read to mean "magician," or some similar name for someone who causes wonderment, not hate.

Canton is embracing Western civilization openly—no doubt of that whatever. There is no more talk of barbarians.

Since 1926 this country has progressed 100 years. Sun Yat Sen was merely a means of illustrating the nationalist spirit, which no man or nation could have brought about or thwarted. Sun Yat Sen's teachings are already out of date. In the Rotary Club at Canton where Chinese and foreign members combine, your correspondent would be laughed at if he aired his "oppressed" views.

Foreign banks, needless to say, have proved the salvation of China. We supply the Chinese merchants with money to develop their business. They don't bite the hands that feed them, unless on paper. They are prospering exceedingly. Chinese bank notes do not carry the confidence of foreign bank notes: ours are always at a premium in Hong Kong and Canton.

The Chinese are treated like a pet child on matters affecting railways and loans. They are allowed by foreign governments to whittle away their railway profits in running expenses and management. The bondholders get nothing after having built and financed the entire system of railways throughout China.

One can buy Canton Railway bonds in London for £5 (£100 face value) and yet this railroad which we see every day is running at capacity. The surplus certainly does not appear to be going to bondholders like myself but to the Chinese administrations. Yet your correspondent says we exploit the country.

Of course the foreign ships carry millions of dollars annually—the more they carry the more prosperous is China. Their merchants don't want back the settlements—they could have Shameen (Canton) tomorrow, if they cared to apply, but they prefer to trade under the safety of the British flag to being at the mercy of their own none-too-scrupulous rulers.

A RESIDENT OF THE ORIENT FOR TWO DECADES.

"Summer Reading for Children"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for the splendid editorial entitled "Summer Reading for Children," which appeared in the Tuesday issue of the Monitor. I know all thinking people would be glad if crime received no exploitation from the daily press or from the motion pictures.

However, there seems to be a new channel through which our children are approached in this manner and that is by the so-called "educational features" of the radio which broadcasts daily sessions of the local police court of our city by "special permission of the city manager."

The revolting details which are dwelt upon at length may be necessary in the bringing out of justice as administered by the court, but what is the particular educational advantage to be gained by children in listening to these proceedings?

May the day come soon when the radio programs will be censored from the standpoint of elevated thinking and lofty example!

MRS. A. K.

Kansas City, Mo.